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Stochastic evolution equations in Banach spaces and applications to the Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musiela equations

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Abstract The aim of this paper is threefold. Firstly, we study stochastic evolution equations (with the linear part of the drift being a generator of a C_0 -semigroup) driven by an infinite-dimensional cylindrical Wiener process. In particular, we prove, under some sufficient conditions on the coefficients, the existence and uniqueness of solutions for these stochastic evolution equations in a class of Banach spaces satisfying the so-called H -condition. Moreover, we analyse the Markov property of the solutions.

Secondly, we apply the abstract results obtained in the first part to prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musiela (HJMM) equations in weighted Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces.

Finally, we study the ergodic properties of the solutions to the HJMM equations. In particular, we find a sufficient condition for the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for the Markov semigroup associated to the HJMM equations (when the coefficients are time-independent) in the weighted Lebesgue spaces.

Our paper is a modest contribution to the theory of financial models in which the short rate can be undefined.

Keywords Stochastic evolution equations · Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musiela equations · Markov semigroup · Invariant measures · Martingale-type 2 Banach spaces

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1 Introduction

The theory of stochastic integration in the class of so-called M-type 2 Banach spaces was initiated independently by Neidhardt [44] in 1978 and Dettweiler [23] in 1983. Using this stochastic integration theory, the first of the present authors developed the theory of stochastic evolution equations in M-type 2 Banach spaces; see [5, 6]. In [5], the first author studied linear stochastic evolution equations (with the drift being the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup and the coefficients of the stochastic part being linear operators) driven by a d -dimensional Wiener process and proved the existence and uniqueness of solutions for such equations in some real interpolation spaces. In [6], he generalized the results from [5] by proving the existence and uniqueness of solutions for stochastic evolution equations (with the linear part of the drift being the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup and the coefficients satisfying Lipschitz conditions) driven by an infinite-dimensional Wiener process in M-type 2 Banach spaces.

One of the aims of this article is to study stochastic evolution equations driven by an infinite-dimensional cylindrical Wiener process. We continue the line of research originated in [5] and [6]. However, we consider different assumptions on the coefficients. For example, we assume that the linear part of the drift is the infinitesimal generator of a non-analytic C_0 -semigroup. The lack of analyticity of the semigroup leads to some difficulties, and in this article, we show how to overcome this problem. For instance, the time-continuity of the solution cannot be a consequence of the Da Prato–Kwapień–Zabczyk factorisation method, but one needs to use a more sophisticated approach based on the maximal inequality from [14].

The notion of invariant measures is an important topic in the theory of stochastic dynamical systems. Many authors (see, for instance, [24, 25, 22]) have studied the question of the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for stochastic evolution equations in Hilbert spaces. Recently, the first author, Long and Simão [10] paid attention to the theory of invariant measures for stochastic evolution equations in Banach spaces. They found a sufficient condition about the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for stochastic evolution equations in Banach spaces, which we introduce and use in this article.

It is now a widely accepted fact that mathematics has a lot of interesting applications in finance. One of these applications appears to be the theory of stochastic evolution equations. The so-called HJMM model proposed by Heath–Jarrow–Morton (HJM) [34] is an example of stochastic evolution equations in finance. This model contains the dynamics of the forward rates. The HJMM model was studied in Hilbert spaces by many authors; see, for instance, [3, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 43, 53, 54]. These authors proved the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM model in some appropriate Hilbert spaces such as the weighted Lebesgue space L^2 and the weighted Sobolev space $W^{1,2}$. Also some of these authors analysed ergodic properties of the solutions.

Another aim of this article is to apply the abstract results from Sect. 3 to the HJMM model. Thus, we focus on the question of the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM model in the weighted Lebesgue spaces $(L^p, p \geq 2)$ and the weighted Sobolev spaces $(W^{1,p}, p \geq 2)$. Also, we aim to study the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for the HJMM model in the weighted Lebesgue spaces. The

weighted L^p and $W^{1,p}$ spaces, with $p > 2$, are ‘locally’ smaller than the corresponding weighted L^2 and $W^{1,2}$ spaces. Thus, proving the existence of solutions taking values in these spaces provides additional information about the properties of the solutions. For instance, a solution with values in the weighted $W^{1,2}$ space is locally Hölder-continuous with order strictly less than $1 - \frac{1}{2}$, while a solution with values in the weighted $W^{1,p}$ space is locally Hölder-continuous with order strictly less than $1 - \frac{1}{p}$. This could have profound consequences in the numerical studies of the HJMM model (to be investigated, for instance, in joint works with Boda Kang from the Department of Mathematics at the University of York). Similar comments apply to the invariant measures. Another motivation is that the use of Sobolev spaces with big p should make it possible to extend the deep results about finite-dimensional realisations, which are usually formulated in terms of the very small set $D(A^\infty)$ to the spaces $W^{1,p}$ or $W^{\theta,p}$ with large p in a similar way to what has been done in [8]. We should point out that as it was proved in [15], the HJMM equations are not well-posed in the space of continuous functions. Hence, one seeks for other type of spaces. So far, the literature has exclusively concentrated on the use of Hilbert spaces (weighted L^2 or weighted Sobolev $W^{1,2}$ spaces), and our paper is the first attempt to study the HJMM equations in the framework of a specific class of Banach spaces.

Let us now describe briefly the contents of this paper. In Sect. 2, we provide all the necessary preliminaries about the theory of stochastic integration in Banach spaces. In Sect. 3, we study stochastic evolution equations (with the linear part of the drift being only the infinitesimal generator of a C_0 -semigroup and the coefficients satisfying Lipschitz conditions) in the class of Banach spaces satisfying the H -condition. Firstly, we prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions for corresponding equations with globally Lipschitz coefficients. Next, using the previous existence result and approximation, we prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions for corresponding equations with locally Lipschitz coefficients. We also analyse the Markov property of the solutions. Finally, we introduce a theorem proposed by Brzeźniak et al. [10] about the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for corresponding equations with time-independent coefficients. In Sect. 4, we introduce the Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musielà (HJMM) equations, but not in detail. Then we apply the abstract results from Sect. 3 to the HJMM equations. In particular, we prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM equations in the weighted Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces, respectively. We also find a sufficient condition for the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for the Markov semigroup associated to the HJMM equations in the weighted Lebesgue spaces. We mentioned some important features of our results above. Another important feature is that we are able to consider the HJMM equations driven by a cylindrical Wiener process in a (possibly infinite-dimensional) Hilbert space. For this purpose, we use the characterizations of the so-called γ -radonifying operators from a Hilbert space to an L^p space and a Sobolev space $W^{1,p}$ found recently by the first author and Peszat in [14, 13].

2 Stochastic preliminaries

In this section, we provide all the necessary preliminaries about the theory of stochastic integration in Banach spaces.

Definition 2.1 A Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is called *martingale-type 2* (or *M-type 2*) if there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on X such that for any X -valued martingale $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$,

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{E} [\|M_n\|_X^2] \leq C \sum_n \mathbb{E} [\|M_n - M_{n-1}\|_X^2].$$

For each $p \geq 2$, the Lebesgue space L^p and the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}$ are examples of martingale-type 2 Banach spaces.

Remark 2.2 Another type of Banach space that has been frequently used in the recent years is the UMD, i.e., having the unconditional martingale difference property, Banach space; see [5, 16, 46]. Let us recall that a Banach space X is a UMD space if for any $p \in (1, \infty)$, there exists a constant $\beta_p(X) > 0$ such that for any X -valued martingale $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $M_0 = 0$, for any $\varepsilon : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$ and for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \sum_{j=1}^n \varepsilon_j (M_j - M_{j-1}) \right\|_X^p \right] \leq \beta_p(X) \mathbb{E} [\|M_n\|_X^p].$$

It is known, see e.g. [51, Proposition 2.4], that if a Banach space X is both UMD and of type 2, then X is of martingale-type 2. From the point of view of applications, in UMD spaces, one can precisely characterise the processes which are stochastically integrable with respect to a cylindrical Wiener process, see [46], while the martingale-type 2 spaces are more suitable for studying general SPDEs; see e.g. [13, 17]. For our purposes, we consider the latter spaces in which all L^2 -integrable processes turn out to be stochastically integrable (see [46, Theorem 3.6]).

It should be pointed out that many important spaces from functional analysis are martingale-type 2 spaces, e.g. classical Sobolev or Besov spaces under certain assumptions on their indices; see e.g. [5, 6]. This has important consequences in numerical analysis and regularity theory. Recently, Hairer and Labbé [32] as well as Liu et al. [40] introduced martingale-type 2 spaces in the theory of regularity structures (and in rough path theory) in order to apply methods from stochastic integration (extending Hölder-type spaces).

Definition 2.3 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$, where $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, be a filtered probability space. Assume that H is a separable Hilbert space endowed with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$. A family $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ of bounded linear operators $W(t) : H \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ is called an *H-valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process* if

- (i) for all $t \geq 0$ and $h_1, h_2 \in H$, $\mathbb{E}[W(t)h_1 W(t)h_2] = t \langle h_1, h_2 \rangle_H$;
- (ii) for every $h \in H$, $(W(t)h)_{t \geq 0}$ is a real-valued \mathbb{F} -adapted Wiener process.

Definition 2.4 Let X be a separable Banach space and H a separable Hilbert space. A bounded linear operator $L : H \rightarrow X$ is called *γ -radonifying* if the image $L(\gamma_H)$ by L of the canonical Gaussian measure γ_H on H extends to a Gaussian probability measure on X . The space of all γ -radonifying operators from H into X is denoted by $\gamma(H, X)$.

The following result is originally due to Neidhardt [44, Sect. 4]; see also [11, 38, 39, 45].

Theorem 2.5 *Let X be a separable Banach space with a norm $\|\cdot\|_X$ and H a separable Hilbert space. Assume that ν_L is the Gaussian probability measure on X generated by $L \in \gamma(H, X)$. Then the mapping $\|\cdot\|_{\gamma(H, X)}$ defined by*

$$\|L\|_{\gamma(H, X)} = \left(\int_X \|x\|_X^2 d\nu_L(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad L \in \gamma(H, X)$$

is a norm on the space $\gamma(H, X)$ and $\gamma(H, X)$ is a separable Banach space with respect to this norm.

Theorem 2.6 [2, Lemma 8.4] *Assume that H_1, H_2 are separable Hilbert spaces and B_1, B_2 are separable Banach spaces. If $h : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ and $b : B_2 \rightarrow B_1$ are linear bounded operators and $k : H_2 \rightarrow B_2$ is a γ -radonifying operator, then $k \circ h$ and $b \circ k$ are also γ -radonifying operators.*

The next result is originally due to [44, Lemma 28]; see also [6, Theorem 2.3].

Theorem 2.7 *Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$, where $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, be a filtered probability space. Assume that $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is a martingale-type 2 Banach space and H is a separable Hilbert space. Assume that $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is an H -valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process. If ξ is a $\gamma(H, X)$ -valued \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable process on $[0, T]$, $T > 0$, such that*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \|\xi(t)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 dt \right] < \infty, \quad (2.1)$$

then the stochastic integral $\int_0^T \xi(t) dW(t)$ is well defined and there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \int_0^T \xi(t) dW(t) \right\|_X^2 \right] \leq C \int_0^T \mathbb{E} [\|\xi(t)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2] dt,$$

i.e., $\int_0^T \xi(t) dW(t)$ belongs to the space $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}; X)$.

Theorem 2.8 [6, Theorem 2.4] *Suppose that all the assumptions of Theorem 2.7 are satisfied. Let ξ be a $\gamma(H, X)$ -valued \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable process on $[0, T]$, $T > 0$, such that (2.1) holds. Then the process $(\phi(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ defined by*

$$\phi(t) := \int_0^t \xi(s) dW(s), \quad t \in [0, T],$$

is a martingale and has a continuous modification; in particular, it is \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable. Moreover, there exists a constant $C > 0$ (independent of ξ) such that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|\phi(t)\|_X^2 \right] \leq C \int_0^T \mathbb{E} [\|\xi(s)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2] ds.$$

Definition 2.9 A Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is said to satisfy the *H-condition* if for some $q \geq 2$, the function $\psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\psi(x) = \|x\|_X^q, \quad x \in X,$$

is of class C^2 on X (in the Fréchet derivative sense) and if there exist constants $K_1, K_2 > 0$ depending on q such that for every $x \in X$,

$$|\psi'(x)| \leq K_1 \|x\|_X^{q-1} \quad \text{and} \quad |\psi''(x)| \leq K_2 \|x\|_X^{q-2},$$

where $\psi'(x)$ and $\psi''(x)$ are the first and second Fréchet derivatives of ψ at $x \in X$.

For each $q \geq p \geq 2$, the Lebesgue space L^p and the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}$ satisfy the *H-condition*.

Proposition 2.10 [57] *If a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ satisfies the H-condition, then it is also a martingale-type 2 Banach space.*

Theorem 2.11 [14] *Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$, where $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, be a filtered probability space. Assume that $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is a Banach space satisfying the H-condition. Assume that H is a separable Hilbert space and $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is an H -valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process. Let $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ be a contraction C_0 -semigroup on X . If ξ is a $\gamma(H, X)$ -valued \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable process on $[0, T]$, $T > 0$, such that (2.1) holds, then there exists a constant $K > 0$ depending on H, X and K_1, K_2 appearing in the H-condition such that*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r) \xi(r) dW(r) \right\|_X^2 \right] \leq K \int_0^T \mathbb{E} [\|\xi(t)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2] dt. \quad (2.2)$$

Definition 2.12 Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ be a Banach space. A C_0 -semigroup $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ on X is called *contraction-type* if there exists a constant $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\|S(t)\| \leq e^{\beta t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Remark 2.13 If $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a contraction-type C_0 -semigroup on a Banach space X , then the family $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ of operators defined by $T(t) = e^{-\beta t} S(t)$ is a contraction C_0 -semigroup on X . Therefore, the following corollary follows from Theorem 2.11.

Corollary 2.14 *Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$, where $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, be a filtered probability space. Assume that $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is a Banach space satisfying the H-condition. Assume that H is a separable Hilbert space and $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is an H -valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process. Let $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ be a contraction-type C_0 -semigroup on X . If ξ is a $\gamma(H, X)$ -valued \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable process on $[0, T]$, $T > 0$, such that (2.1)*

holds, then there exists a constant $K_T > 0$ depending on $T > 0$ and K appearing in (2.2) such that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r) \xi(r) dW(r) \right\|_X^2 \right] \leq K_T \int_0^T \mathbb{E} [\|\xi(t)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2] dt.$$

3 Stochastic evolution equations in Banach spaces

3.1 Assumptions and definitions

Throughout this paper, we assume that

- $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$, where $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, is a filtered probability space.
- $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is a separable Banach space satisfying the H -condition.
- $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a contraction-type C_0 -semigroup on X with infinitesimal generator A .
- $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H)$ is a separable Hilbert space.
- $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is an H -valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process.
- F and G are maps from $\mathbb{R}_+ \times X$ into X and $\gamma(H, X)$, respectively (we impose some sufficient conditions on them later).
- $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; X)$.

We consider the stochastic evolution equation in X given by

$$\begin{cases} du(t) = \left(Au(t) + F(t, u(t)) \right) dt + G(t, u(t)) dW(t), & t > 0, \\ u(0) = u_0. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Definition 3.1 An X -valued \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable process $(u(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is called a *mild solution* to (3.1) if for every $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^t \mathbb{E} [\|u(s)\|_X^2] ds < \infty$$

and \mathbb{P} -a.s.

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r)) dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r)) dW(r), \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

3.2 Existence and uniqueness of solutions to Equation (3.1) with globally Lipschitz coefficients

Assume that for each $T > 0$, Z_T denotes the space of all X -valued, continuous, \mathbb{F} -adapted processes u on $[0, T]$ such that

$$\|u\|_T := \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(t)\|_X^2 \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty.$$

For each $T > 0$, the space Z_T is a Banach space with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_T$.

Lemma 3.2 Assume that $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ is a globally Lipschitz map on X , i.e., for each $T > 0$, there exists a constant $L_G > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|G(t, x_1) - G(t, x_2)\|_{\gamma(H, X)} \leq L_G \|x_1 - x_2\|_X, \quad x_1, x_2 \in X. \quad (3.3)$$

Moreover, we assume that for every $x \in X$, the map $G(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ is Borel-measurable and for every $T > 0$,

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|G(t, 0)\|_{\gamma(H, X)} < \infty. \quad (3.4)$$

Then the mapping $I_G : Z_T \rightarrow Z_T$ defined by

$$I_G(u)(t) = \int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r)) dW(r), \quad u \in Z_T, t \in [0, T],$$

is well defined. Moreover, it is of linear growth and globally Lipschitz on Z_T .

Proof Define

$$M_T := \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|S(t)\|. \quad (3.5)$$

Fix $u \in Z_T$. We first show that for each $t \geq 0$, the integral $\int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r)) dW(r)$ is well defined. Fix $t \geq 0$. Due to Theorem 2.6, the process $S(t-r)G(r, u(r))$, $r \in [0, t]$, is $\gamma(H, X)$ -valued. Since $G(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ is a Borel-measurable function, the process $S(t-r)G(r, u(r))$, $r \in [0, t]$, is \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable. It follows from (3.3) and (3.4) that the map G is of linear growth, i.e., for each $T > 0$, there exists a constant $\tilde{L}_G > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|G(t, x)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 \leq \tilde{L}_G^2 (1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore, by (3.5) and (3.6), we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^t \|S(t-r)G(r, u(r))\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 dr \right] \leq M_t^2 \tilde{L}_G^2 t + M_t^2 \tilde{L}_G^2 t \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{r \in [0, t]} \|u(r)\|_X^2 \right].$$

Thus, in view of Theorem 2.7, the integral $\int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r)) dW(r)$ is well defined. Now we show that I_G is well defined. By Theorem 2.8, the process $I_G(u)$ is continuous and \mathbb{F} -adapted. Furthermore, by Corollary 2.14 and (3.6), we get

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|I_G(u)(t)\|_X^2 \right] \leq T K_T \tilde{L}_G^2 + T K_T \tilde{L}_G^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(t)\|_X^2 \right].$$

Hence $I_G(u) \in Z_T$ and thus I_G is well defined. It follows from the last inequality that

$$\|I_G(u)\|_T^2 \leq T K_T \tilde{L}_G^2 (1 + \|u\|_T^2),$$

which implies that I_G is of linear growth. By Corollary 2.14 and (3.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|I_G(u_1) - I_G(u_2)\|_T^2 &\leq K_T \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \|G(t, u_1(r)) - G(t, u_2(r))\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 dr \right] \\ &\leq K_T T L_G^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{r \in [0, T]} \|u_1(r) - u_2(r)\|_X^2 \right], \quad u_1, u_2 \in Z_T.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we infer that

$$\|I_G(u_1) - I_G(u_2)\|_T \leq L_G \sqrt{K_T T} \|u_1 - u_2\|_T, \quad u_1, u_2 \in Z_T, \quad (3.7)$$

which implies that I_G is globally Lipschitz on Z_T . \square

Lemma 3.3 Assume that $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ is a globally Lipschitz map on X , i.e., for each $T > 0$, there exists a constant $L_F > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|F(t, x_1) - F(t, x_2)\|_X \leq L_F \|x_1 - x_2\|_X, \quad x_1, x_2 \in X. \quad (3.8)$$

Moreover, we assume that for every $x \in X$, the function $F(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ is Borel-measurable and for every $T > 0$,

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|F(t, 0)\|_X < \infty. \quad (3.9)$$

Then the map $I_F : Z_T \rightarrow Z_T$ defined by

$$I_F(u)(t) = \int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r)) dr, \quad u \in Z_T, t \in [0, T],$$

is well defined. Moreover, it is of linear growth and globally Lipschitz on Z_T .

Proof Fix $u \in Z_T$. By (3.8) and (3.9), F is of linear growth, i.e., for each $T > 0$, there exists a constant \tilde{L}_F such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|F(t, x)\|_X^2 \leq \tilde{L}_F^2 (1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X. \quad (3.10)$$

It follows from (3.5) and (3.10) that the integral $\int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r)) dr$ is well defined \mathbb{P} -a.s. for each $t \geq 0$. Let us now show that I_F is well defined. By [37, Proposition 2.22], the process $I_F(u)$ is continuous and by [37, Corollary 2.7], it has an \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable modification. Moreover, by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (3.5) and (3.10), we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|I_F(u)(t)\|_X^2 \right] \leq T^2 M_T^2 \tilde{L}_F^2 + T^2 M_T^2 \tilde{L}_F^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(r)\|_X^2 \right].$$

Therefore $I_F(u) \in Z_T$ and thus I_F is well defined. Moreover, it follows from the last inequality that

$$\|I_F(u)\|_T^2 \leq T^2 M_T^2 \tilde{L}_F^2 (1 + \|u\|_T^2),$$

which implies that I_F is of linear growth. Finally, we show that I_F is globally Lipschitz on Z_T . By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (3.5) and (3.8), we infer that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|I_F(u_1) - I_F(u_2)\|_T^2 \\ & \leq T \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^t \|S(t-r) (F(r, u_1(r)) - F(r, u_2(r)))\|_X^2 dr \right] \\ & \leq T M_T^2 L_F^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^t \|u_1(r) - u_2(r)\|_X^2 dr \right] \\ & \leq T^2 M_T^2 L_F^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{r \in [0, T]} \|u_1(r) - u_2(r)\|_X^2 \right], \quad u_1, u_2 \in Z_T, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\|I_F(u_1) - I_F(u_2)\|_T \leq M_T L_F T \|u_1 - u_2\|_T, \quad u_1, u_2 \in Z_T. \quad (3.11)$$

This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.4 Assume that $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ and $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are globally Lipschitz maps on X . Moreover, we assume that for every $x \in X$, $F(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ and $G(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are Borel-measurable maps and for every $T > 0$,

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} (\|F(t, 0)\|_X + \|G(t, 0)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}) < \infty.$$

Then there exists a unique X -valued continuous mild solution to Eq. (3.1).

Proof By the definition of a mild solution, it is sufficient to show that the integral equation (3.2) has a unique X -valued continuous solution. Define the map $\Phi : Z_T \rightarrow Z_T$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(u)(t) &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r))dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r))dW(r), \quad u \in Z_T. \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that the process $S(\cdot)u_0$ is \mathbb{F} -adapted. Moreover, for every $\omega \in \Omega$, the map $S(\cdot)u_0(\omega) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ is continuous and $\mathbb{E}[\|u_0\|_X^2] < \infty$. Thus the process $S(\cdot)u_0$ belongs to Z_T . Therefore, by Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, Φ is well defined and of linear growth. Moreover, by (3.7) and (3.11), we infer that

$$\|\Phi(u_1) - \Phi(u_2)\|_T \leq C(T)\|u_1 - u_2\|_T, \quad u_1, u_2 \in Z_T,$$

where $C(T) = M_T L_F T + L_G \sqrt{K_T T}$. Hence, Φ is globally Lipschitz on Z_T . If we choose T small enough, say T_0 , such that $C(T_0) \leq \frac{1}{2}$, then by the Banach fixed point

theorem, there exists a unique process $u^1 \in Z_{T_0}$ such that $\Phi(u^1) = u^1$. Therefore, the integral equation (3.2) has a unique X -valued continuous solution u^1 on $[0, T_0]$.

Define $Z_{(k-1)T_0, kT_0}$, $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, to be the space of all X -valued, continuous, \mathbb{F} -adapted stochastic processes u on $[(k-1)T_0, kT_0]$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [(k-1)T_0, kT_0]} \|u(t)\|_X^2 \right] < \infty.$$

It is obvious that for each k , $Z_{(k-1)T_0, kT_0}$ is a Banach space endowed with the norm

$$\|u\|_{(k-1)T_0, kT_0} = \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [(k-1)T_0, kT_0]} \|u(t)\|_X^2 \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

As above, it can be easily shown that the equation

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = & S(t - (k-1)T_0)u((k-1)T_0) + \int_{(k-1)T_0}^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r))dr \\ & + \int_{(k-1)T_0}^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r))dW(r) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

has a unique X -valued, continuous solution u^k on $[(k-1)T_0, kT_0]$ such that

$$u^k(kT_0) = u^{k+1}(kT_0).$$

Consequently, we have a sequence $(u^k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of solutions. Define a process u from these solutions by

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u^k(t) 1_{[(k-1)T_0, kT_0]}(t), \quad t \in [0, \infty).$$

We claim that this process is a unique X -valued continuous solution to the integral equation (3.2). It is obvious that the process u is continuous and \mathbb{F} -adapted. Therefore, u is \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable. Furthermore, for each $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u(r)\|_X^2]dr < \infty.$$

Thus, the integrals in (3.2) are well defined for the process u . Let us now show that the process u solves the integral equation (3.2). We have already proved that for $k = 1$, the process u on $[0, T_0]$ solves (3.2). By induction, we assume that the process u on $[0, kT_0]$ solves (3.2). Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u(kT_0) = & u^k(kT_0) = S(kT_0)u_0 + \int_0^{kT_0} S(kT_0-r)F(r, u(r))dr \\ & + \int_0^{kT_0} S(kT_0-r)G(r, u(r))dW(r). \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

We need to show that the process u on $[0, (k+1)T_0]$ solves (3.2). Since u^{k+1} on $[kT_0, (k+1)T_0]$ solves (3.12), we get, for each $t \in [kT_0, (k+1)T_0]$,

$$\begin{aligned} u^{k+1}(t) &= S(t - kT_0)u^{k+1}(kT_0) + \int_{kT_0}^t S(t-r)F(t, u^{k+1}(r))dr \\ &\quad + \int_{kT_0}^t S(t-r)G(t, u^{k+1}(r))dW(r). \end{aligned}$$

Since $u^k(kT_0) = u^{k+1}(kT_0)$ and by (3.13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^{kT_0} S(t-r)F(r, u(r))dr + \int_0^{kT_0} S(t-r)G(r, u(r))dW(r) \\ &\quad + \int_{kT_0}^t S(t-r)F(t, u^{k+1}(r))dr + \int_{kT_0}^t S(t-r)G(t, u^{k+1}(r))dW(r) \\ &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r))dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r))dW(r), \quad t \in [0, (k+1)T_0]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the process u on $[0, (k+1)T_0]$ solves (3.2). Hence, the process u is an X -valued continuous solution to the integral equation (3.2).

Uniqueness. In principle, the uniqueness of solutions follows from our proof via the Banach fixed point theorem. However, for completeness, we now present our independent proof. Let u_1 and u_2 be two solutions to (3.2). Define the process z by $z(t) = u_1(t) - u_2(t)$, $t \geq 0$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} z(t) &= \int_0^t S(t-r)(F(r, u_1(r)) - F(r, u_2(r)))dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t-r)(G(r, u_1(r)) - G(r, u_2(r)))dW(r), \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.8 and (3.3) and (3.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \int_0^t S(t-r)(G(r, u_1(r)) - G(r, u_2(r)))dW(r) \right\|_X^2 \right] \\ &\leq CL_G^2 M_t^2 \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u_1(r) - u_2(r)\|_X^2]dr. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (3.5) and (3.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \int_0^t S(t-r)(F(r, u_1(r)) - F(r, u_2(r)))dr \right\|_X^2 \right] \\ &\leq tL_F^2 M_t^2 \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u_1(r) - u_2(r)\|_X^2]dr, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the last two estimates, we infer that

$$\mathbb{E}[\|z(t)\|_X^2] \leq (2tL_F^2M_t^2 + 2CL_G^2M_t^2) \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|z(r)\|_X^2] dr, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Applying Gronwall's lemma, we infer that for all $t \geq 0$, $\mathbb{E}[\|z(t)\|_X^2] = 0$. Therefore, for all $t \geq 0$, $z(t) = 0$ and so $u_1 = u_2$. Thus, the process u is a unique X -valued continuous solution to the integral equation (3.2). Therefore, the process u is a unique X -valued continuous solution to (3.1). \square

Theorem 3.5 Assume that for each $\zeta \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; X)$, $u(\cdot, \zeta)$ denotes the solution of (3.1) with the initial value ζ . Then for each $T > 0$, there exists a constant $C_T > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\|u(t, \zeta)\|_X^2] \leq C_T(1 + \mathbb{E}[\|\zeta\|_X^2]), \quad \zeta \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; X), \quad (3.14)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}[\|u(t, \zeta) - u(t, \delta)\|_X^2] \leq C_T \mathbb{E}[\|\zeta - \delta\|_X^2], \quad \zeta, \delta \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; X). \quad (3.15)$$

Proof Fix $T > 0$ and $\zeta \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_s, \mathbb{P}; X)$. Then for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\|u(t, \zeta)\|_X^2] &\leq 3\mathbb{E}[\|S(t)\zeta\|_X^2] + 3\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r, \zeta))dr\right\|_X^2\right] \\ &\quad + 3\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r, \zeta))dW(r)\right\|_X^2\right], \quad t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 2.8 and (3.5) and (3.6), we get, for each $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_0^t S(t-r)G(r, u(r, \zeta))dW(r)\right\|_X^2\right] \\ &\leq CT\tilde{L}_G^2M_T^2 + C\tilde{L}_G^2M_T^2 \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u(r, \zeta)\|_X^2] dr. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (3.5) and (3.10), we obtain, for each $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_0^t S(t-r)F(r, u(r, \zeta))dr\right\|_X^2\right] \\ &\leq T^2\tilde{L}_F^2M_T^2 + T\tilde{L}_F^2M_T^2 \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u(r, \zeta)\|_X^2] dr. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

Moreover, by (3.5), we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\|S(t)\zeta\|_X^2] \leq M_T^2 \mathbb{E}[\|\zeta\|_X^2], \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (3.18)$$

It follows from (3.16)–(3.18) that there exist constants $K_T, \tilde{K}_T > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\|u(t, \zeta)\|_X^2] \leq K_T + \tilde{K}_T \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u(r, \zeta)\|_X^2] dr, \quad t \in [0, T].$$

Applying Gronwall's lemma, we obtain the desired result (3.14). Similarly, one can show (3.15). \square

3.3 Existence and uniqueness of solutions to Equation (3.1) with locally Lipschitz coefficients

Lemma 3.6 *Assume that $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ is a locally Lipschitz map on balls, i.e., for each $T > 0$ and $R > 0$, there exists a constant $L_F(R) > 0$ such that if $t \in [0, T]$ and $\|x_1\|_X, \|x_2\|_X \leq R$, then*

$$\|F(t, x_1) - F(t, x_2)\|_X \leq L_F(R)\|x_1 - x_2\|_X.$$

Moreover, assume that F is of linear growth (uniformly in t), i.e., for all $T > 0$, there exists a constant $\bar{L}_F > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|F(t, x)\|_X^2 \leq \bar{L}_F^2(1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X. \quad (3.19)$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define the map $F^n : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ by

$$F^n(t, x) = \begin{cases} F(t, x), & \|x\|_X \leq n, t \geq 0, \\ F(t, n \frac{x}{\|x\|_X}), & \|x\|_X > n, t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, F^n is globally Lipschitz on X with constant $3L_F(n)$ (independent of t). Moreover, F^n is of linear growth, i.e.,

$$\|F^n(t, x)\|_X^2 \leq \bar{L}_F^2(1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X. \quad (3.21)$$

Proof It follows from [7, Lemma 7] that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, F^n is globally Lipschitz with constant $3L_F(n)$ (independent of t). Moreover, it follows from (3.19) that F^n is of linear growth. \square

Similarly, we have the following result.

Lemma 3.7 *Assume that $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ is a locally Lipschitz map on balls, i.e., for each $T > 0$ and $R > 0$, there exists a constant $L_G(R) > 0$ such that if $t \in [0, T]$ and $\|x_1\|_X, \|x_2\|_X \leq R$, then*

$$\|G(t, x_1) - G(t, x_2)\|_{\gamma(H, X)} \leq L_G(R)\|x_1 - x_2\|_X.$$

Moreover, assume that G is of linear growth (uniformly in t), i.e., for all $T > 0$, there exists a constant $\bar{L}_G > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|G(t, x)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 \leq \bar{L}_G^2(1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X.$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define the map $G^n : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ by

$$G^n(\cdot, x) = \begin{cases} G(\cdot, x), & \|x\|_X \leq n, t \geq 0, \\ G(\cdot, n \frac{x}{\|x\|_X}), & \|x\|_X > n, t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, G^n is globally Lipschitz on X with constant $3L_G(n)$ (independent of t). Moreover, G^n is of linear growth, i.e.,

$$\|G^n(t, x)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 \leq \bar{L}_G^2(1 + \|x\|_X^2), \quad x \in X. \quad (3.23)$$

The previous lemmas yield the following natural conclusion of Theorem 3.4.

Corollary 3.8 Assume the maps $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ and $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are of linear growth and locally Lipschitz on balls. Moreover, we assume that for each $x \in X$, $F(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ and $G(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are Borel-measurable functions. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the stochastic evolution equation

$$\begin{cases} du^n(t) = \left(Au^n(t) + F^n(t, u^n(t)) \right) dt + G^n(t, u^n(t)) dW(t), & t \geq 0, \\ u^n(0) = u_0, \end{cases} \quad (3.24)$$

where F^n and G^n are the mappings defined in (3.20) and (3.22), respectively, has a unique X -valued continuous mild solution.

Lemma 3.9 Assume that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, u^n is the unique solution of (3.24). Then for every $T > 0$, there exists a constant $C(T) > 0$ (independent of n) such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] \leq C(T). \quad (3.25)$$

Proof Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T > 0$. Since u^n is the unique solution of (3.24), we have

$$\begin{aligned} u^n(t) &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^t S(t-r)F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t-r)G^n(r, u^n(r)) dW(r) \quad t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for each $s \in [0, T]$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] &\leq 3\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \|S(t)u_0\|_X^2 \right] \\ &\quad + 3\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r)F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr \right\|_X^2 \right] \\ &\quad + 3\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r)G^n(r, u^n(r)) dW(r) \right\|_X^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 2.14 and (3.23), we have, for each $s \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r) G^n(r, u^n(r)) dW(r) \right\|_X^2 \right] \\ & \leq K_T \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^s \|G^n(r, u^n(r))\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 dr \right] \\ & \leq K_T \bar{L}_G^2 \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^s (1 + \|u^n(r)\|_X^2) dr \right] \\ & \leq K_T T \bar{L}_G^2 + K_T \bar{L}_G^2 \int_0^s \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, r]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] dr. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

Using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, (3.5) and (3.21), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r) F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr \right\|_X^2 & \leq t \int_0^t \|S(t-r) F^n(r, u^n(r))\|_X^2 dr \\ & \leq t M_t^2 \bar{L}_F^2 \int_0^t (1 + \|u^n(r)\|_X^2) dr \\ & \leq t^2 M_t^2 \bar{L}_F^2 + t M_t^2 \bar{L}_F^2 \int_0^t \sup_{r \in [0, r]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 dr. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \left\| \int_0^t S(t-r) F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr \right\|_X^2 \right] \\ & \leq T^2 M_T^2 \bar{L}_F^2 + T M_T^2 \bar{L}_F^2 \int_0^s \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, r]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] dr. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Moreover, by (3.5), we get

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \|S(t) u_0\|_X^2 \right] \leq M_T \|u_0\|_X^2, \quad s \in [0, T]. \quad (3.28)$$

In view of (3.26)–(3.28), there exist constants $N_T > 0$ and $V_T > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, s]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] \leq N_T + V_T \int_0^s \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, r]} \|u^n(t)\|_X^2 \right] dr, \quad s \in [0, T].$$

Applying Gronwall's lemma, we get the desired result (3.25). \square

Lemma 3.10 For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the random variable $\tau_n : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ defined by

$$\tau_n(\omega) = \inf\{t \in [0, \infty) : \|u^n(t, \omega)\|_X \geq n\}, \quad \omega \in \Omega,$$

where for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, u^n is the unique solution of (3.24), is a stopping time. Moreover, the sequence $(\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of these stopping times converges to infinity.

Proof It was proved in [35, Problem 1.2.7] that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, τ_n is a stopping time. Thus we only prove that the sequence $(\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to infinity. For this aim, we need to show that there exists $\bar{\Omega} \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\mathbb{P}[\bar{\Omega}] = 1$ such that for all $\omega \in \bar{\Omega}$, $\tau_n(\omega) \rightarrow \infty$, i.e., for every $T > 0$, there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq k$, $\tau_n(\omega) \geq T$. Therefore, it is sufficient to show that for each $T > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}[\{\omega \in \Omega : \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } \tau_n(\omega) \geq T, \forall n \geq k\}] = 1.$$

Fix $T > 0$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, set

$$A_n := \left\{ \omega \in \Omega : \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u^n(t)\|_X \geq n \right\}.$$

Then by (3.25) and the Chebyshev inequality, we have, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[A_n] \leq C(T) \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

Therefore, since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$, we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[A_n] < \infty$. Thus, by the Borel–Cantelli lemma, we infer that $\mathbb{P}[\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} A_n] = 0$ and so

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} (\Omega \setminus A_n)\right] = 1.$$

Choose $\bar{\Omega} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} (\Omega \setminus A_n)$ and fix $\omega \in \bar{\Omega}$. Then there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\omega \in \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} (\Omega \setminus A_n)$, i.e., $\omega \in \Omega \setminus A_n$, $\forall n \geq k$. Therefore, for all $n \geq k$,

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|u^n(t, \omega)\|_X < n.$$

Thus there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq k$ and $t \in [0, T]$, $\|u^n(t, \omega)\|_X < n$, which implies that there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq k$, $\tau_n(\omega) \geq T$. This gives the desired conclusion. \square

Theorem 3.11 Assume the maps $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow X$ and $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \times X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are of linear growth and locally Lipschitz on balls. Moreover, we assume that for each $x \in X$, $F(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ and $G(\cdot, x) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are Borel-measurable functions. Then there exists a unique X -valued continuous mild solution to (3.1).

Proof For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let u^n be the unique solution of (3.24). Consider the sequence $(\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in Lemma 3.10. Define the process u by

$$u(t) = u^n(t), \quad \text{if } t \leq \tau_n.$$

In view of [6, Lemma 4.11], $(\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the two properties that (i) $\tau_n \leq \tau_{n+1}$ and (ii) $u^n(t, \omega) = u^{n+1}(t, \omega)$, $t \leq \tau_n(\omega)$, \mathbb{P} -a.s. Therefore, the process u is well defined. We claim that this process is a unique X -valued continuous mild solution to (3.1).

Let us prove this. By the definition of a mild solution, it is sufficient to show that the process u is a unique X -valued continuous solution to the integral equation (3.2). It is obvious that u is continuous and \mathbb{F} -adapted. Hence, it is \mathbb{F} - progressively measurable. Moreover, for each $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^t \mathbb{E}[\|u(r)\|_X^2] dr < \infty.$$

Thus, the integrals in (3.2) are well defined for the process u . Now we show that the process u solves (3.2). Since u^n is the solution of (3.24), we have the integral equation

$$\begin{aligned} u(t \wedge \tau_n) &= u^n(t \wedge \tau_n) \\ &= S(t \wedge \tau_n)u_0 + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_n} S(t \wedge \tau_n - r)F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_n} S(t \wedge \tau_n - r)G^n(r, u^n(r)) dW(r), \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

However, we have a problem here. The stochastic integral part of the equation is not well defined because we integrate a process which is not adapted and hence not progressively measurable. To overcome this problem, let us define the process I by

$$I(t) := \int_0^t S(t-r)G^n(r, u^n(r)) dW(r), \quad t \geq 0.$$

It is obvious that I is well defined. Consider the process

$$I_{\tau_n}(t) = \int_0^t S(t-r)1_{[0, \tau_n)}(r)G^n(r \wedge \tau_n, u^n(r \wedge \tau_n)) dW(r), \quad t \geq 0.$$

It was shown in [11, Lemma A.1] that if the processes I and I_{τ_n} are continuous, then

$$S(t - t - \tau_n)I(t \wedge \tau_n) = I_{\tau_n}(t) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0, \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.}$$

In particular,

$$I(t \wedge \tau_n) = I_{\tau_n}(t \wedge \tau_n) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0, \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.}$$

Therefore, (3.29) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} u(t \wedge \tau_n) &= S(t \wedge \tau_n)u_0 \\ &\quad + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_n} S(t \wedge \tau_n - r)F^n(r, u^n(r)) dr + I_{\tau_n}(t \wedge \tau_n), \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $r \leq \tau_n$, $\|u^n(r)\|_X \leq n$. Therefore, from the definitions of F^n and G^n , we get, for every $r \leq \tau_n$,

$$F^n(r, u^n(r)) = F(r, u^n(r)) \quad \text{and} \quad G^n(r, u^n(r)) = G(r, u^n(r)).$$

Also by the definition of u , $u(r) = u^n(r)$ if $r \leq \tau_n$. Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u(t \wedge \tau_n) &= S(t \wedge \tau_n)u_0 + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_n} S(t \wedge \tau_n - r)F(r, u(r)) \, dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t - r)1_{[0, \tau_n)}(r)G(r \wedge \tau_n, u(r \wedge \tau_n)) \, dW(r). \end{aligned}$$

We know that $\tau_n \rightarrow \infty$ and so $t \wedge \tau_n \rightarrow t$. Thus $u(t \wedge \tau_n) \rightarrow u(t)$ and $S(t \wedge \tau_n) \rightarrow S(t)$. Therefore, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= S(t)u_0 + \int_0^t S(t - r)F(r, u(r)) \, dr \\ &\quad + \int_0^t S(t - r)G(r, u(r)) \, dW(r), \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the process u solves the integral equation (3.2). The uniqueness of the solution follows from Theorem 3.4. Thus, the process u is a unique X -valued continuous mild solution to (3.1). \square

3.4 Markov property and invariant measures

In this section, we analyse the Markov property of the solution to Eq. (3.1). Because our main interests lies in the existence of an invariant measure, we assume in this and the following subsections that the coefficients in (3.1) are time-independent. It follows from the results proved in the previous sections that (3.1) has a unique X -valued continuous mild solution under the Lipschitz assumptions on the coefficients. Similarly, one can show that for every $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; X)$, Eq. (3.1) with the initial value $u(0) = u_0$ has a unique X -valued continuous (mild) solution u on $[0, \infty)$. We denote this solution by $u(\cdot, u_0)$. If $u_0 = x \in X$, we denote the solution by $u(\cdot, x)$. Assume that $B_b(X)$ denotes the space of all bounded measurable functions from X into \mathbb{R} and $\mathcal{B}(X)$ the Borel σ -field of X .

Definition 3.12 The family $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ of linear bounded operators on $B_b(X)$ defined by

$$(P_t \varphi)(x) := \mathbb{E}[\varphi(u(t, x))], \quad t \geq 0, \varphi \in B_b(X), x \in X,$$

see [50, Definition 1.7], is called the *Markov semigroup* corresponding to Eq. (3.1).

Remark 3.13 As discussed in [9, Sect. 2.4], for every $\phi \in B_b(X)$, the bounded function $P_t \phi$ is also measurable when it is well posed, i.e., when weak existence and uniqueness in law hold for Eq. (3.1); see [47, Definition 18 in Corollary 23]. The

latter generalizes to the infinite-dimensional setting the finite-dimensional result of Stroock and Varadhan [52, Exercise 6.7.4]. Since our results imply weak existence and pathwise uniqueness and since pathwise uniqueness implies uniqueness in law, see [47] for the infinite-dimensional version of the Yamada–Watanabe theory, we infer that this is the case for our problem. Moreover, one can show, see e.g. Ondreját [47], that the family $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is indeed a Markov semigroup, i.e., we have

$$P_{t+s} = P_t P_s, \quad t, s \geq 0.$$

Definition 3.14 A Borel probability measure μ on X is called an *invariant probability measure* for (3.30) if it is an invariant probability measure for the Markov semigroup, i.e., if for any time $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_X P_t \phi \, d\mu = \int_X \phi \, d\mu, \quad \forall \phi \in C_b(X),$$

where $C_b(X)$ denotes the space of all bounded and continuous functions from X to \mathbb{R} .

Remark 3.15 By Theorem 3.5, the transition semigroup $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is Feller, that is, for any $t \geq 0$, $P_t : C_b(X) \rightarrow C_b(X)$, where $C_b(X)$ is the space of all continuous bounded functions from X into \mathbb{R} , is well defined. It is known that the semigroup is in general not strongly continuous on the space $C_b(X)$. However, if μ is an invariant probability measure for the semigroup $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$, then for every $p \in [1, \infty)$, the semigroup $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ has a unique extension to a C_0 -semigroup on the space $L^p(X, \mu)$. Such statements can be found in many papers, see e.g. [18] and [42], but we could not find a proof. However, the proof of such a claim is standard since (i) the set of bounded functions in $L^p(X, \mu)$ is dense in $L^p(X, \mu)$; (ii) for every bounded function $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$ and for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a continuous bounded function $f_\varepsilon : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mu(\{x \in X : f(x) \neq f_\varepsilon(x)\}) < \varepsilon$, see [4, Theorem 7.1.13]; (iii) the trajectories of the process $u(t)$, $t \geq 0$, are continuous. Indeed, properties (i) and (ii) imply that the set $C_b(X)$ is dense in $L^p(X, \mu)$. See also Da Prato's survey article [19] and Yosida's monograph [56, Theorem XIII.1].

Brzeźniak et al. [10] found some sufficient condition for the existence and uniqueness of an invariant measure for (3.1) with time-independent coefficients. Before introducing this, we present the following natural consequence of Theorem 3.11.

Corollary 3.16 Assume that the maps $F : X \rightarrow X$ and $G : X \rightarrow \gamma(H, X)$ are of linear growth and locally Lipschitz on balls. Then there exists a unique X -valued continuous mild solution to the equation

$$\begin{cases} du(t) = (Au(t) + F(u(t))) \, dt + G(u(t)) \, dW(t), & t \geq 0, \\ u(0) = u_0. \end{cases} \quad (3.30)$$

Theorem 3.17 [10, Theorem 4.1] Assume that all the assumptions of Corollary 3.16 are satisfied. If there exist constants $\omega > 0$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ and

$x_1, x_2 \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned} & [A_n(x_1 - x_2) + F(x_1) - F(x_2), x_1 - x_2]_X + \frac{K_2(q)}{q} \|G(x_1) - G(x_2)\|_{\gamma(H, X)}^2 \\ & \leq -\omega \|x_1 - x_2\|_X^2, \end{aligned}$$

where A_n is the Yosida approximation of A , K_2 is a constant appearing in the H -condition and $[\cdot, \cdot]_X$ is the semi-inner product on X (see Definition 3.18 below), then there exists a unique invariant probability measure for (3.30).

Definition 3.18 A semi-inner product on a complex or real vector space V is a mapping $[\cdot, \cdot]_V : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (or \mathbb{R}) such that

- (i) $[x + y, z]_V = [x, z]_V + [y, z]_V$, $x, y, z \in V$;
- (ii) $[\lambda x, y]_V = \lambda [x, y]_V$, $x, y \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ (or \mathbb{R});
- (iii) $[x, x]_V > 0$ for $x \neq 0$;
- (iv) $|[x, y]_V|^2 \leq [x, x]_V [y, y]_V$, $x, y \in V$.

Such a vector space V with the semi-inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]_V$ is called a *semi-inner product space*.

Lemma 3.19 [10] The mapping on $X \times X$ defined by

$$[x, y]_X = \langle x, y^* \rangle, \quad x, y \in X,$$

where $y^* \in X^*$ (X^* is the dual space of X) is such that we have $\|y^*\| = \|y\|_X$ and $\langle y, y^* \rangle = \|y\|_X$, is a semi-inner product. Such a $y^* \in X^*$ exists by the Hahn–Banach theorem.

Remark 3.20 Invariant measures are a subject related to semigroups, and an SDE generates a semigroup only when the coefficients are time-independent. However, there are some papers considering a generalization of an invariant measure for time-dependent equations; see e.g. [48, 20, 21]. We plan to investigate this concept in relation to the HJMM equation in the future.

4 Application to the Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musiela (HJMM) equations

4.1 The HJMM equations

The value of one dollar at time $t \in [0, T]$ with maturity $T \geq 0$ is called the zero-coupon bond, and is denoted by $P(t, T)$. This is a contract that guarantees the holder one dollar to be paid at the maturity date T . Thus, this is the most basic interest rate

contract. Because of some additional factors like changes of the economy in time, the value of one dollar today could be better than the value of one dollar tomorrow and even the value of one dollar next year. Therefore, the bond prices are unknown in advance. Thus, it is assumed that for each $T \geq 0$ and $t \in [0, T]$, $P(t, T)$ is an \mathbb{R} -valued random variable defined on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. Therefore, for each $T > 0$, $(P(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is an \mathbb{R} -valued stochastic process. Under the assumption that for each $t \in [0, T]$, $[0, \infty) \ni T \mapsto P(t, T)$ is a differentiable function, the function f defined by

$$f(t, T) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \log P(t, T), \quad T > 0, t \in [0, T],$$

is called the forward rate function. It contains all the original bond price information. For each $T > 0$, the family $(f(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a stochastic process, and called forward rate process. For each $t \in [0, T]$, the function $[t, \infty) \ni T \mapsto f(t, T)$ is called the forward curve. It is always assumed that the forward curves are locally integrable with respect to Lebesgue measure. If in addition $P(T, T) = 1$, then one can write the equality

$$P(t, T) = e^{-\int_t^T f(t, s) ds}, \quad T > 0, t \in [0, T].$$

In the framework of Heath–Jarrow–Morton [34], it was assumed that for each $T > 0$, the forward rate process $(f(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ satisfies for $t \in [0, T]$ the stochastic differential equation

$$df(t, T) = \left(\sum_i^d \sigma_i(t, T) \int_t^T \sigma_i(t, u) du \right) dt + \sum_i^d \sigma_i(t, T) dW_i(t), \quad (4.1)$$

where $W(t) = (W_1(t), W_2(t), \dots, W_d(t))$, $t \geq 0$, is a standard d -dimensional Brownian motion and for each $T > 0$, $(\sigma_i(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a real-valued stochastic process. Filipović [26] extended the framework of Heath–Jarrow–Morton by considering a Wiener process in a (possibly infinite-dimensional) Hilbert space instead of a standard finite-dimensional Brownian motion. Thus, he assumed that for an arbitrary but fixed $T > 0$, the forward rate process $(f(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ satisfies the stochastic differential equation

$$df(t, T) = \left\langle \sigma(t, T), \int_t^T \sigma(t, u) du \right\rangle_H dt + \langle \sigma(t, T), dW(t) \rangle_H, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

where $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a Wiener process in an infinite-dimensional Hilbert space H endowed with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$ and for each $T > 0$, $(\sigma(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is an H -valued stochastic process.

Using the Musiela parametrization [43], an important connection between the HJMM model and stochastic partial differential equations can be provided as follows. Define

$$r(t)(x) = f(t, t+x), \quad T = t+x, \quad x, t \geq 0,$$

where x is called time to maturity, and for each $t \geq 0$, the function $r(t)$ is a random variable on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ taking values in the space of real-valued functions on $[0, \infty)$ and called forward curve. Therefore, the family $(r(t))_{t \geq 0}$ of forward curves is a stochastic process taking values in the space of real-valued functions on $[0, \infty)$ and called forward curve process. By the framework of Heath–Jarrow–Morton [34], the forward curve process $(r(t))_{t \geq 0}$ satisfies the stochastic partial differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} dr(t)(x) = & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r(t)(x) + \left\langle \alpha(t)(x), \int_0^x \alpha(t)(y) dy \right\rangle_H \right) dt \\ & + \langle \alpha(t)(x), dW(t) \rangle_H, \quad t \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

where α is the function defined by

$$\alpha(t)(x) = \sigma(t, t+x), \quad t \geq 0, x \in [0, \infty).$$

Let $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ be a given function which is locally integrable with respect to the second variable. Assume that the volatility α is defined by

$$\alpha(t)(x) = g(t, x, r(t)(x)), \quad t, x \geq 0,$$

i.e., the volatility α depends on the forward curve process $(r(t))_{t \geq 0}$. Then (4.2) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} dr(t)(x) = & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r(t)(x) + \left\langle g(t, x, r(t)(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, r(t)(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \right) dt \\ & + \langle g(t, x, r(t)(x)), dW(t) \rangle_H. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

This equation is known as the Heath–Jarrow–Morton–Musiela (HJMM) equation. In this paper, we analyse, under some sufficient conditions on the function g , the existence and uniqueness of solutions to (4.3) in certain Banach spaces. Moreover, we analyse the existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for (4.3).

4.2 Existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM equations in weighted Lebesgue spaces

In this section, we study the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM equations in the weighted L^p spaces with $p \geq 2$. The motivation for this is at least threefold. Firstly, it is of purely theoretical curiosity to see to what extent the results obtained in the L^2 -framework remain valid in the more general one. The second one, to which our paper is the very first step, is to consider the HJMM equations in the weighted fractional Sobolev spaces $W^{\theta,p}$ with $\theta > \frac{1}{p}$ (allowing thus to have $\theta < 1$). Taking p large and θ just a bit bigger than $\frac{1}{p}$ will allow us to use a space which in

some sense is much closer to the space C of continuous functions. Also using either weighted L^p or fractional Sobolev spaces $W^{\theta,p}$ allows one to consider the HJMM equations with coefficients satisfying less stringent regularity assumptions than in the classical approach. Thirdly, if the functions $\sigma_i(t, \cdot)$ are not regular enough, then the natural state spaces for the solutions of the HJMM equations are the weighted L^p spaces; see Example 4.10. Let us point out that in their monograph [50], Peszat and Zabczyk used the weighted L^2 spaces.

For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, define L_v^p to be the space of all (equivalence classes of) Lebesgue-measurable functions $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\|f\|_{v,p} := \left(\int_0^\infty |f(x)|^p e^{vx} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty.$$

For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, L_v^p is a separable Banach space with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{v,p}$.

Lemma 4.1 *For each $v > 0$ and $p \geq 1$, the space L_v^p is continuously embedded into the space L^1 . In particular,*

$$\|f\|_1 \leq \left(\frac{p}{vq} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{v,p}, \quad f \in L_v^p,$$

where $q \in [1, \infty)$ is such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

The proof follows from the Hölder inequality.

Theorem 4.2 *Let $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Assume that $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a measurable function with respect to the second variable such that there exist functions $\bar{g} \in L_v^p$ and $\hat{g} \in L_v^p \cap L^\infty$ such that for all $t \in [0, \infty)$,*

$$\|g(t, x, u)\|_H \leq |\bar{g}(x)|, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty), \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$\|g(t, x, u) - g(t, x, v)\|_H \leq |\hat{g}(x)| |u - v|, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.5)$$

Then for each $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$, (4.3) with the function g has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution with the initial value $r(0) = r_0$.

The proof is given below.

Lemma 4.3 *For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 2$, the space L_v^p satisfies the H -condition. In particular, if ψ is the function defined by*

$$\psi : L_v^p \ni f \mapsto \psi(f) = \|f\|_{v,p}^p \in \mathbb{R},$$

then

$$\|\psi'(f)\| \leq p\|f\|_{v,p}^{p-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\psi''(f)\| \leq p(p-1)\|f\|_{v,p}^{p-2}, \quad f \in L_v^p,$$

where $\psi'(f)$ and $\psi''(f)$ are the first and second Fréchet derivatives of ψ at $f \in L_v^p$, respectively.

Proof Fix $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 2$. Define the linear operator $T : L_v^p \rightarrow L^p$ by

$$Tf(x) = f(x)e^{\frac{v}{p}x}, \quad f \in L_v^p, x \in [0, \infty).$$

It is obvious that the map T is well defined, bijective and

$$\|Tf\|_p = \|f\|_{v,p}, \quad f \in L_v^p. \quad (4.6)$$

It is clear that any linear operator, so T , is twice Fréchet differentiable and for each $f \in L_v^p$, $T'(f) = T$ and $T''(f) = 0$. By [13, Proposition 2.1], for every $p \geq 2$, the space L^p satisfies the H -condition for any $q \geq p$, i.e., for some $q \geq p$ (in particular, $q = p$), the map $\phi : L^p \ni f \mapsto \phi(f) = \|f\|_p^p \in \mathbb{R}$ is of class C^2 and

$$\|\phi'(f)\| \leq p\|f\|_p^{p-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\phi''(f)\| \leq p(p-1)\|f\|_p^{p-2}, \quad f \in L^p. \quad (4.7)$$

We can write $\psi = \phi \circ T$. Since T and ϕ are of class C^2 , ψ is of class C^2 . Moreover, it follows from (4.6) and (4.7) that

$$\|\psi'(f)\| \leq p\|f\|_{v,p}^{p-1}, \quad f \in L_v^p.$$

Similarly,

$$\|\psi''(f)\| \leq p(p-1)\|f\|_{v,p}^{p-2}, \quad f \in L_v^p,$$

which finishes the proof. \square

Lemma 4.4 For each $v > 0$ and $p \geq 1$, the shift semigroup $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ on the space L_v^p is a contraction-type C_0 -semigroup, in particular,

$$\|S(t)\| \leq e^{-\frac{vt}{p}}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Moreover, its infinitesimal generator A is characterized by

$$\mathcal{D}(A) = \{f \in L_v^p : Df \in L_v^p\}$$

and

$$Af = Df, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(A),$$

where D is the weak derivative (of order one).

This result can be proved along the lines of [56, Examples IX.2.1 and IX.5.1]. See also [37, Lemma 5.3] for the first and [37, Lemma 5.8] for the second part.

For each $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, define $L_\nu^p(H)$ to be the space of all (equivalence classes of) Borel-measurable functions $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow H$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L_\nu^p(H)} := \left(\int_0^\infty \|f(x)\|_H^p e^{\nu x} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty.$$

For each $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, $L_\nu^p(H)$ is a separable Banach space endowed with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{L_\nu^p(H)}$. The following lemma gives a sufficient condition under which an L_ν^p -valued operator defined on H is γ -radonifying.

Lemma 4.5 *For each $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 2$, the bounded linear operator $K : H \rightarrow L_\nu^p$ defined by*

$$K[h](x) = \langle \kappa(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty),$$

where $\kappa \in L_\nu^p(H)$, is a γ -radonifying operator, i.e., $K \in \gamma(H, L_\nu^p)$. Moreover, there exists a constant $N > 0$ independent of κ such that

$$\|K\|_{\gamma(H, L_\nu^p)} \leq N \|\kappa\|_{L_\nu^p(H)}.$$

Proof Define the linear operator $V : L_\nu^p(H) \rightarrow L^p(H)$ by

$$Vf = f e^{\frac{\nu}{p}}, \quad f \in L_\nu^p(H).$$

It is obvious that V is well defined, bijective and

$$\|Vf\|_{L^p(H)} = \|f\|_{L_\nu^p(H)}, \quad f \in L_\nu^p(H). \quad (4.8)$$

Fix $\kappa \in L_\nu^p(H)$ so that $V\kappa \in L^p(H)$. By [12, Proposition 2.1], the bounded linear operator $M : H \rightarrow L^p$ defined by

$$M[h](x) = \langle \phi(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty),$$

where $\phi \in L^p(H)$, is a γ -radonifying operator and, for a constant $N > 0$ independent of ϕ ,

$$\|M\|_{\gamma(H, L^p)} \leq N \|\phi\|_{L^p(H)}.$$

Therefore, the operator $\bar{K} : H \rightarrow L^p$ defined by

$$\bar{K}[h](x) = \langle V\kappa(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty),$$

is a γ -radonifying operator, and for a constant $N > 0$,

$$\|\bar{K}\|_{\gamma(H, L^p)} \leq N \|V\kappa\|_{L^p(H)}.$$

It follows from (4.8) that

$$\|\bar{K}\|_{\gamma(H, L^p)} \leq N \|\kappa\|_{L_v^p(H)}. \quad (4.9)$$

For the linear operator T in the proof of Lemma 4.3, we can write $K = T^{-1} \circ \bar{K}$. Thus by Theorem 2.6, the map K is a γ -radonifying operator. Moreover, since $\|T^{-1}\| \leq 1$ and by (4.9), we infer that

$$\|K\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)} \leq \|T^{-1}\| \|\bar{K}\|_{\gamma(H, L^p)} \leq N \|\kappa\|_{L_v^p(H)},$$

which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 4.6 *Let $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Assume $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a function satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 4.2. Then $F : [0, \infty) \times L_v^p \rightarrow L_v^p$ defined by*

$$F(t, f)(x) = \left\langle g(t, x, f(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy \right\rangle_H, \quad f \in L_v^p, x, t \in [0, \infty),$$

is well defined. Moreover, we have:

(i) *For all $t \in [0, \infty)$ and $f \in L_v^p$,*

$$\|F(t, f)\|_{v,p} \leq \left(\frac{p}{vq} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p}^2. \quad (4.10)$$

(ii) *F is globally Lipschitz on L_v^p with a Lipschitz constant independent of time t .*

Proof Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f \in L_v^p$. It follows from (4.4) that for each $x \in [0, \infty)$, the integral $\int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy$ exists. Define the function h by

$$h(x) = \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

This function is continuous. Indeed, by (4.4), we have for every sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $[0, \infty)$ converging to $x \in [0, \infty)$ that as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$|h(x_n) - h(x)| \leq \int_x^{x_n} |g(t, y, f(y))| dy \leq \int_0^\infty 1_{[x, x_n]}(y) |\bar{g}(y)| dy \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus h is continuous and so it is measurable. Therefore, $F(t, f)$ is measurable. Moreover, by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, Lemma 4.1 and (4.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |F(t, f)(x)| &\leq \|g(t, x, f(x))\|_H \left\| \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy \right\|_H \\ &\leq |\bar{g}(x)| \int_0^\infty |\bar{g}(y)| dy \leq \left(\frac{p}{vq} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} |\bar{g}(x)|, \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the last inequality, we deduce that

$$\int_0^\infty |F(t, f)(x)|^p e^{\nu x} dx \leq \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{p}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{\nu, p}^{2p}. \quad (4.11)$$

Therefore $F(t, f) \in L_v^p$ and thus F is well defined. Moreover, (4.11) gives the desired conclusion (4.10). Finally, we prove that F is globally Lipschitz on L_v^p . Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f_1, f_2 \in L_v^p$. Then by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)| \\ & \leq \left| \left\langle g(t, x, f_1(x)), \int_0^x (g(t, y, f_1(y)) - g(t, y, f_2(y))) dy \right\rangle_H \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \left\langle g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f_2(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \right| \\ & \leq \|g(t, x, f_1(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty \|g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H dx \\ & \quad + \|g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty \|g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H dx, \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma 4.1 and (4.4) and (4.5) that for $t \geq 0, x \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} |F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)| & \leq \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{\nu, p} |\bar{g}(x)| \\ & \quad + \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{\nu, p} |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Taking into account the last inequality, we infer that

$$\|F(t, f_1) - F(t, f_2)\|_{\nu, p} \leq 2 \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{\nu, p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_{\nu, p},$$

concluding that F is globally Lipschitz on L_v^p with a Lipschitz constant independent of time t . \square

Lemma 4.7 *Let $\nu > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Assume $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a function satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 4.2. Then $G : [0, \infty) \times L_v^p \rightarrow \gamma(H, L_v^p)$ defined by*

$$G(t, f)[h](x) = \langle g(t, x, f(x)), h \rangle_H, \quad f \in L_v^p, h \in H, x, t \in [0, \infty),$$

is well defined. Moreover, we have:

(i) For all $t \in [0, \infty)$ and $f \in L_v^p$, there exists a constant $N > 0$ such that

$$\|G(t, f)\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)} \leq N \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p}. \quad (4.13)$$

(ii) G is globally Lipschitz on L_v^p with a Lipschitz constant independent of time t .

Proof Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f \in L_v^p$. Define the function $\kappa : [0, \infty) \rightarrow H$ by

$$\kappa(x) = g(t, x, f(x)), \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Then $G(t, f)$ can be written as

$$G(t, f)[h](x) = \langle \kappa(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty).$$

It follows from (4.4) that $\kappa \in L_v^p(H)$. Therefore, by Lemma 4.5, $G(t, f)$ is a γ -radonifying operator from H to L_v^p and so G is well defined. Moreover, again by Lemma 4.5 and (4.4), we have for a constant $N > 0$ independent of κ that

$$\|G(t, f)\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)} \leq N \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p},$$

which gives the desired result (4.13). Finally, using Lemma 4.5 and (4.5), we have for each $t \geq 0$ and $f_1, f_2 \in L_v^p$ that

$$\|G(t, f_1) - G(t, f_2)\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)} \leq N \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}, \quad (4.14)$$

which implies that $G(t, \cdot)$ is globally Lipschitz on L_v^p with a Lipschitz constant independent of time t . \square

Proof of Theorem 4.2 Fix $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. The abstract form of (4.3) in the space L_v^p is

$$dr(t) = \left(Ar(t) + F(t, r(t)) \right) dt + G(t, r(t)) dW(t), \quad t \geq 0, \quad (4.15)$$

where A is the infinitesimal generator of the shift semigroup on L_v^p (see Lemma 4.4), and F and G are the functions defined in Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7, respectively. Now (4.3) is of the same form as (3.1) and it follows from the previous lemmas that all the assumptions of Theorem 3.4 hold. Therefore, in view of Theorem 3.4, (4.15) has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution with the initial value $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$. \square

Example 4.8 Let us consider the function g defined by

$$\alpha(t, x) = g(x) = \sigma_0 e^{-\lambda x}, \quad t \geq 0, x \in [0, \infty),$$

where σ_0, λ are constants and $\lambda > 0$. This corresponds to the volatility σ in (4.1) having the form

$$\sigma(t, T) = g(T - t) = \sigma_0 e^{-\lambda(T-t)}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T < \infty.$$

With this function g , (4.3) (driven by a standard one-dimensional Wiener process $W = (W(t)), t \geq 0$) transforms to

$$\begin{aligned} dr(t)(x) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r(t)(x) + \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\lambda} (e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-2\lambda x}) \right) dt \\ &\quad + \sigma_0 e^{-\lambda x} dW(t), \quad t, x \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

As g satisfies all assumptions of Theorem 4.2, we infer that (4.16) has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution with initial value $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$. Moreover, by the definition of a mild solution, this unique solution is of the exact form

$$\begin{aligned} r(t)(x) - r_0(x+t) &= \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\lambda} \int_0^t (e^{-\lambda(x+s)} - e^{-2\lambda(x+s)}) ds + \sigma_0 \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(x+s)} dW(s) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_0^2}{2\lambda^2} (2e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) - e^{-2\lambda x} (1 - e^{-2\lambda t})) \\ &\quad + \sigma_0 e^{-\lambda x} \int_0^t e^{-\lambda s} dW(s), \quad t, x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

We can also consider the functions g_1 and/or g_2 defined by

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x) &= e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\beta x), \quad x \in [0, \infty), \\ g_2(x) &= e^{-\lambda x} \sin(\beta x), \quad x \in [0, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$. As these functions obviously satisfy all the assumptions of Theorem 4.2, we infer that for each $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$, (4.3) with the function g_i , $i = 1, 2$, has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution with initial value r_0 .

Example 4.9 Let us next consider the function g defined by

$$g(x, u) = e^{-\lambda x} \sin u, \quad x \in [0, \infty), u \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $\lambda > 0$. With this function g , (4.3) changes to

$$\begin{aligned} dr(t)(x) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r(t)(x) + e^{-\lambda x} \sin(r(t)(x)) \int_0^x e^{-\lambda y} \sin(r(t)(y)) dy \right) dt \\ &\quad + e^{-\lambda x} \sin(r(t)(x)) dW(t), \quad x, t \in [0, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

where $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a standard one-dimensional Wiener process. Since the function \sin is bounded and globally Lipschitz on \mathbb{R} , the function g satisfies all the assumptions of Theorem 4.2. Thus, (4.9) has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution with the initial value $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$.

Example 4.10 Suppose that $W(t)$, $t \geq 0$, is a standard 1-dimensional Brownian motion and the function σ in (4.1) is of the form

$$\sigma(t, T) = \sigma_0(T - t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T < \infty,$$

where $\sigma_0 = g \in L^p(0, \infty)$. Since $\alpha(t, x) = \sigma(t, t + x) = \sigma_0(x)$ for $t \geq 0$, $x \in [0, \infty)$, we infer that for all $t \geq 0$,

$$\|\alpha(t)\|_{v,p}^p = \int_0^\infty |\alpha(t, x)|^p e^{vx} dx = \int_0^\infty |\sigma_0(x)|^p e^{vx} dx < \infty.$$

Hence, for every $t \geq 0$, $\alpha(t) \in L_v^p$. However, unless $\sigma_0 \in W_v^{1,2}$, $\alpha(t)$ does not belong to the space $W_v^{1,2}$. In particular, one can expect that the problem (4.3) is not well posed in the space $W_v^{1,2}$ although it is well posed in the space L_v^p . It should not be too difficult to verify this claim.

This example shows that the HJMM equation, and hence also term structure equations, can be well posed on a Banach space where the point evaluation at $x = 0$ is not well defined. It would be interesting to study different spaces than L_v^p , for instance, spaces with the norm defined by

$$\|r\| := \sup_{x \geq 0} \int_0^x |r(y)| dy.$$

4.3 Existence and uniqueness of solutions to the HJMM equations in weighted Sobolev spaces

For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, define $W_v^{1,p}$ to be the space of all functions $f \in L_v^p$ such that the weak derivative Df belongs to L_v^p , i.e.,

$$W_v^{1,p} = \{f \in L_v^p : Df \in L_v^p\}.$$

For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, the space $W_v^{1,p}$ is a separable Banach space endowed with the norm

$$\|f\|_{W_v^{1,p}} = \|f\|_{v,p} + \|Df\|_{v,p}, \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}.$$

Proposition 4.11 *For each $v \geq 0$ and $p \geq 1$, the space $W_v^{1,p}$ is continuously embedded into the space L^∞ . In particular, there exists a constant $C(v, p) > 0$ depending on v and p such that*

$$\sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} e^{vx} |f(x)|^p \leq C(v, p) \|f\|_{W_v^{1,p}}^p, \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}.$$

Proof Fix $v \geq 0$, $p \geq 1$ and $f \in W_v^{1,p}$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since

$$\int_0^\infty |f(x)|^p e^{vx} dx < \infty,$$

there exists $x_0 \in [0, \infty)$ such that $e^{\nu x_0} |f(x_0)|^p < \varepsilon$. Consider $x \in [x_0, \infty)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\nu x} |f(x)|^p &= e^{\nu x_0} |f(x_0)|^p + p \int_{x_0}^x |f(y)|^{p-1} Df(y) e^{\nu y} dy \\ &\quad + \nu \int_{x_0}^x |f(y)|^p e^{\nu y} dy, \quad x \in [x_0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\sup_{x \in [x_0, \infty)} e^{\nu x} |f(x)|^p \leq \varepsilon + p \int_{x_0}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{p-1} Df(x) e^{\nu x} dx + \nu \|f\|_{v,p}^p.$$

Using the Hölder and Young inequalities, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{p-1} Df(x) e^{\nu x} dx &\leq \left(\int_{x_0}^{\infty} |f(x)|^p e^{\nu x} dx \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \left(\int_{x_0}^{\infty} |Df(x)|^p e^{\nu x} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \frac{p-1}{p} \|f\|_{v,p}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|Df\|_{v,p}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the last inequality, we obtain

$$\sup_{x \in [x_0, \infty)} e^{\nu x} |f(x)|^p \leq \varepsilon + (p-1) \|f\|_{v,p}^p + \|Df\|_{v,p}^p + \nu \|f\|_{v,p}^p.$$

Similarly, we can prove the above inequality for $x \in [0, x_0]$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we infer that

$$\sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} e^{\nu x} |f(x)|^p \leq (p-1) \|f\|_{v,p}^p + \|Df\|_{v,p}^p + \nu \|f\|_{v,p}^p,$$

which gives the desired result. \square

Theorem 4.12 *Let $\nu > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Assume that $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a continuously weakly differentiable function with respect to the second and third variables such that there exist functions $\bar{g}, \hat{g} \in W_v^{1,p}$ with the following properties:*

(i) *For all $t \in [0, \infty)$,*

$$\|g(t, x, u)\|_H \leq |\bar{g}(x)|, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.17)$$

(ii) *For all $t \in [0, \infty)$,*

$$\|g(t, x, u) - g(t, x, v)\|_H \leq |\hat{g}(x)| |u - v|, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.18)$$

(iii) *For all $t \in [0, \infty)$,*

$$\|D_x g(t, x, u)\|_H \leq |D\bar{g}(x)|, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.19)$$

(iv) For all $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\|D_x g(t, x, u) - D_x g(t, x, v)\|_H \leq |D\hat{g}(x)| |u - v|, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.20)$$

(v) There exists a constant $K_1 > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\|D_u g(t, x, u)\|_H \leq K_1, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.21)$$

(vi) There exists a constant $K_2 > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\|D_u g(t, x, u) - D_v g(t, x, v)\|_H \leq K_2 |u - v|, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty). \quad (4.22)$$

Above, $D_x g(t, x, u)$ is the first weak derivative of the function $[0, \infty) \ni x \mapsto g(t, x, u)$ when t and u are fixed. Similarly, $D_u g(t, x, u)$ is the first weak derivative of the function $\mathbb{R} \ni u \mapsto g(t, x, u)$ when t and x are fixed.

Then for each $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; W_v^{1,p})$, (4.3) with the function g has a unique $W_v^{1,p}$ -valued continuous mild solution with the initial value $r(0) = r_0$.

In view of Theorem 3.11, the proof follows from the following lemmas.

Lemma 4.13 For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 2$, the space $W_v^{1,p}$ satisfies the H -condition.

Similarly to the argument for Lemma 4.3, the proof follows from the fact that for each $p \geq 2$, the space $W^{1,p}$ satisfies the H -condition; see [13].

Lemma 4.14 For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, the shift semigroup on $W_v^{1,p}$ is a contraction-type C_0 -semigroup. Moreover, its infinitesimal generator is characterized by

$$\mathcal{D}(A) = \{f \in W_v^{1,p} : Df \in W_v^{1,p}\}$$

and

$$Af = Df, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(A).$$

The proof of the first part of Lemma 4.14 can be found in [37, Lemma 5.13] and the proof of the second part in [37, Lemma 5.16].

For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, define $W_v^{1,p}(H)$ to be the space of all functions $f \in L^p(H)$ such that $Df \in L^p(H)$. For each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, $W_v^{1,p}(H)$ is a separable Banach space with respect to the norm

$$\|f\|_{W_v^{1,p}(H)} = \|f\|_{L_v^p(H)} + \|Df\|_{L_v^p(H)} \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}(H).$$

The following proposition gives a sufficient condition under which a $W_v^{1,p}$ -valued operator defined on H is γ -radonifying.

Lemma 4.15 For each $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$, the bounded linear operator $K : H \rightarrow W_v^{1,p}$ defined by

$$K[h](x) = \langle \kappa(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty),$$

where $\kappa \in W_v^{1,p}(H)$, is a γ -radonifying operator. Moreover, there exists a constant $N > 0$ independent of κ such that

$$\|K\|_{\gamma(H, W_v^{1,p})} \leq N \|\kappa\|_{W_v^{1,p}(H)}.$$

Similarly to the proof of Lemma 4.5, the proof follows from [13, Theorem 4.1].

Lemma 4.16 Let $v > 0$ and $p \geq 1$. Assume $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a function satisfying all the assumptions of Theorem 4.12. Then $F : [0, \infty) \times W_v^{1,p} \rightarrow W_v^{1,p}$ defined by

$$F(t, f)(x) = \left\langle g(t, x, f(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy \right\rangle_H, \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}, x, t \in [0, \infty),$$

is well defined. Moreover, we have:

(i) For every $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(t, f)\|_{W_v^{1,p}} &\leq \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 3\|\bar{g}\|_1 \|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \\ &\quad + 3K_1 \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|Df\|_{v,p} + 3\|\bar{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

(ii) F is Lipschitz on balls with Lipschitz constant independent of time t .

Proof Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f \in W_v^{1,p}$. In Lemma 4.6, we have already proved that $F(t, f) \in L_v^p$ under conditions (4.17) and (4.18). Let us show that $DF(t, f) \in L_v^p$. By the chain rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} DF(t, f)(x) &= \left\langle Dg(t, x, f(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \\ &\quad + \langle g(t, x, f(x)), g(t, x, f(x)) \rangle_H. \end{aligned}$$

Since the functions $g(t, x, f(x))$, $Dg(t, x, f(x))$ and $h(x) := \int_0^x g(t, y, f(y))$ are measurable, $DF(t, f)$ is measurable. Moreover, by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we obtain for each $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} |DF(t, f)(x)| &\leq \|Dg(t, x, f(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty \|g(t, x, f(x))\|_H dx \\ &\quad + \|g(t, x, f(x))\|_H \|g(t, x, f(x))\|_H. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.17) and Lemma 4.1, we obtain

$$|DF(t, f)(x)| \leq \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|Dg(t, x, f(x))\|_H + |\bar{g}(x)|^2, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Note that

$$Dg(t, x, f(x)) = D_x g(t, x, f(x)) + D_u g(t, x, f(x)) Df(x), \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Therefore, by (4.19) and (4.21), we get for each $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \|Dg(t, x, f(x))\|_H &\leq \|D_x g(t, x, f(x))\|_H + \|D_u g(t, x, f(x))\|_H |Df(x)| \\ &\leq |D\bar{g}(x)t| + K_1 |Df(x)|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

Taking into account the last inequality, we obtain

$$|DF(t, f)(x)| \leq \|\bar{g}\|_1 |D\bar{g}(x)| + K_1 \|\bar{g}\|_1 |Df(x)| + |\bar{g}(x)|^2, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Thus, by the last inequality and Proposition 4.11, we infer that

$$\int_0^\infty |DF(t, f)|^p e^{\nu x} dx \leq 3^p \|\bar{g}\|_1^p \|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p}^p + 3^p K_1^p \|\bar{g}\|_1^p \|Df\|_{v,p}^p + 3^p \|\bar{g}\|_\infty^p \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p}^p.$$

Therefore $DF(t, f) \in L_v^p$ and hence F is well defined. Moreover, it follows from (4.10) and the last inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(t, f)\|_{W_v^{1,p}} &\leq \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 3 \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \\ &\quad + 3K_1 \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|Df\|_{v,p} + 3 \|\bar{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p}, \end{aligned}$$

which gives the desired conclusion (4.23).

Let us now prove that F is locally Lipschitz on balls. Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f_1, f_2 \in W_v^{1,p}$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x) &= \left\langle g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f_2(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \\ &\quad + \left\langle g(t, x, f_1(x)), \int_0^x (g(t, y, f_1(y)) - g(t, y, f_2(y))) dy \right\rangle_H, \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)| &\leq \|g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty \|g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H dx \\ &\quad + \|g(t, x, f_1(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty \|g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H dx, \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.17) and (4.18), we obtain for each $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} |F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)| &\leq |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| \int_0^\infty |\bar{g}(x)| dx \\ &\quad + |\bar{g}(x)| \int_0^\infty |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| dx. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 4.11 that

$$|F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)| \leq \|\bar{g}\|_1 |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| \\ + \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 \|\hat{g}\|_\infty |\bar{g}(x)|, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Taking into account the last inequality and Proposition 4.11, we infer that

$$\|F(t, f_1) - F(t, f_2)\|_{v,p} \leq 2\|\bar{g}\|_1 \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p} \\ + 2\|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_1. \quad (4.25)$$

By the chain rule, we get for $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$D(F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)) = \left\langle Dg(t, x, f_1(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f_1(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \\ + \langle g(t, x, f_1(x)), g(t, x, f_1(x)) \rangle_H \\ - \left\langle Dg(t, x, f_2(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f_2(y)) dy \right\rangle_H \\ - \langle g(t, x, f_2(x)), g(t, x, f_2(x)) \rangle_H.$$

Note that

$$D(F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x)) \\ = \left\langle Dg(t, x, f_1(x)), \int_0^x (g(t, y, f_1(y)) - g(t, y, f_2(y))) dy \right\rangle_H \\ + \left\langle Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x)), \int_0^x g(t, y, f_2(y)) dx \right\rangle_H \\ + \langle g(t, x, f_1(x)), g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x)) \rangle_H \\ + \langle g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x)), g(t, x, f_2(x)) \rangle_H, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (4.17) and (4.18), we obtain

$$|D(F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x))| \\ \leq \|Dg(t, x, f_1(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| dx \\ + \|Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \int_0^\infty |\bar{g}(x)| dx \\ + 2|\bar{g}(x)| |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|, \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

By Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 4.11, we get for $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} |D(F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x))| &\leq \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 \|Dg(t, x, f_1(x))\|_H \\ &\quad + \|\bar{g}\|_1 \|Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \\ &\quad + 2|\bar{g}(x)| |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) &= D_x g(t, x, f_1(x)) + D_u g(t, x, f_1(x)) Df_1(x), \quad x \in [0, \infty), \\ Dg(t, x, f_2(x)) &= D_x g(t, x, f_2(x)) + D_v g(t, x, f_2(x)) Df_2(x), \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} &Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x)) \\ &= D_x g(t, x, f_1(x)) - D_x g(t, x, f_2(x)) + D_u g(t, x, f_1(x)) (Df_1(x) - Df_2(x)) \\ &\quad + (D_u g(t, x, f_1(x)) - D_v g(t, x, f_2(x))) Df_2(x), \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\|Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \\ &\leq \|D_x g(t, x, f_1(x)) - D_x g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \\ &\quad + \|D_u g(t, x, f_1(x))\|_H |Df_1(x) - Df_2(x)| \\ &\quad + \|D_u g(t, x, f_1(x)) - D_v g(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H |Df_2(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (4.20)–(4.22) that for $x \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|Dg(t, x, f_1(x)) - Dg(t, x, f_2(x))\|_H \\ &\leq |D\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| + K_1 |Df_1(x) - Df_2(x)| \\ &\quad + K_2 |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| |Df_2(x)|. \end{aligned} \tag{4.26}$$

Taking into account (4.24) and the last inequality, we obtain for each $x \in [0, \infty)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} &|D(F(t, f_1)(x) - F(t, f_2)(x))| \\ &\leq \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 |D\bar{g}(x)| + K_1 \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 |Df_1(x)| \\ &\quad + \|\bar{g}\|_1 |D\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| + K_1 \|\bar{g}\|_1 |Df_1(x) - Df_2(x)| \\ &\quad + K_2 \|\bar{g}\|_1 |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| |Df_2(x)| + 2|\bar{g}(x)| |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

Using the last inequality and Proposition 4.11, we infer that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|D(F(t, f_1) - F(t, f_2))\|_{v,p} \\ & \leq 6\|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 \|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 6K_1\|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_1 \|Df_1\|_{v,p} \\ & \quad + 6\|\bar{g}\|_1 \|D\hat{g}\|_{v,p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_\infty + 6K_1\|\bar{g}\|_1 \|Df_1 - Df_2\|_{v,p} \\ & \quad + 6K_2\|\bar{g}\|_1 \|f_1 - f_2\|_\infty \|Df_2\|_{v,p} + 6\|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^p. \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

It follows from (4.25) and (4.27) that F is Lipschitz on balls. \square

Lemma 4.17 *Let $v > 0$ and $p \geq 1$. Suppose $g : [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ satisfies all the assumptions of Theorem 4.12. Then $G : [0, \infty) \times W_v^{1,p} \rightarrow \gamma(H, W_v^{1,p})$ defined by*

$$G(t, f)[h](x) = \langle g(t, x, f(x)), h \rangle_H, \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}, h \in H, x, t \in [0, \infty),$$

is well defined. Moreover, we have:

(i) *For every $t \in [0, \infty)$,*

$$\|G(t, f)\|_{\gamma(H, W_v^{1,p})} \leq N(\|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 2\|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 2K_1\|Df\|_{v,p}), \quad f \in W_v^{1,p}. \quad (4.28)$$

(ii) *G is Lipschitz on balls with Lipschitz constant independent of time t .*

Proof Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f \in W_v^{1,p}$. Define the function $\kappa : [0, \infty) \rightarrow H$ by

$$\kappa(x) = g(t, x, f(x)), \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Then we can write $G(t, f)$ as

$$G(t, f)[h](x) = \langle \kappa(x), h \rangle_H, \quad h \in H, x \in [0, \infty).$$

It follows from (4.17) that $\kappa \in L_v^p(H)$. Moreover, (4.24) implies that $D\kappa \in L_v^p(H)$. Therefore, by Lemma 4.15, $G(t, f)$ is a γ -radonifying operator from H into $W_v^{1,p}$, and thus G is well defined. Furthermore, again by Lemma 4.15 and (4.17) and (4.24), we obtain

$$\|G(t, f)\|_{\gamma(H, W_v^{1,p})} \leq N(\|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 2\|D\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + 2K_1\|Df\|_{v,p}),$$

which gives the desired result (4.28). Finally, we prove that G is Lipschitz on balls. Fix $t \geq 0$ and $f_1, f_2 \in W_v^{1,p}$. Define the function $\lambda : [0, \infty) \rightarrow H$ by

$$\lambda(x) = g(t, x, f_1(x)) - g(t, x, f_2(x)), \quad x \in [0, \infty).$$

Then

$$(G(t, f_1) - G(t, f_2))[h](x) = \langle \lambda(x), h \rangle_H, \quad x \in [0, \infty), h \in H.$$

By (4.18) and Proposition 4.11, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \|\lambda(x)\|_H^p e^{v x} dx &\leq \int_0^\infty |\hat{g}(x)|^p |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|^p e^{v x} dx \\ &\leq \|\hat{g}\|_\infty^p \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^p. \end{aligned} \quad (4.29)$$

Moreover, by (4.26) and Proposition 4.11, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \|D\lambda(x)\|_H^p e^{v x} dx &\leq 3^p \|f_1 - f_2\|_\infty^p \|D\hat{g}\|_{v,p}^p + 3^p K_1^p \|Df_1 - Df_2\|_{v,p}^p \\ &\quad + 3^p K_2^p \|f_1 - f_2\|_\infty^p \|Df_2\|_{v,p}^p. \end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

It follows from Lemma 4.15 and (4.29) and (4.30) that G is Lipschitz on balls. \square

Remark 4.18 One can easily check that the functions in Examples 4.8 and 4.9 satisfy all the assumptions of Theorem 4.12. Therefore, the HJMM equation with one of these functions has a unique $W_v^{1,p}$ -valued continuous mild solution.

Remark 4.19 The elements of $W_v^{1,p}$ are α -Hölder-continuous functions for $\alpha < 1 - \frac{1}{p}$, and hence for each $p \geq 2$, the solution to the HJMM equation in the space $W_v^{1,p}$ is more regular than the solution in the space $W_v^{1,2}$. On the other hand, in the spaces C^α of α -Hölder-continuous functions, one cannot define an Itô integral, and hence these spaces are not suitable for our purposes.

4.4 Existence and uniqueness of invariant measures for the HJMM equations in weighted Lebesgue spaces

In this section, we prove the existence of a unique invariant measure for the HJMM equation (with time-independent coefficients) in the spaces L_v^p , $p \geq 2$. Let us start by presenting the following natural conclusion of Theorem 4.2.

Corollary 4.20 *Let $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Assume that for a time-independent function $g : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$, all the assumptions of Theorem 4.2 are satisfied. Then for each $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$, the HJMM equation with the function g has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution r with the initial value $r(0) = r_0$. Moreover, the solution is a Markov process.*

Theorem 4.21 *Assume that all the assumptions of Theorem 4.2 are satisfied for a time-independent function $g : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$. If $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$ are such that*

$$2 \left(\frac{p}{vq} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + (p-1)N^2 \|\hat{g}\|_\infty^2 < \frac{v}{2}, \quad (4.31)$$

where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, then the HJMM equation with the function g has a unique invariant probability measure in the space L_v^p .

Proof Assume that $F : L_v^p \rightarrow L_v^p$ and $G : L_v^p \rightarrow \gamma(H, L_v^p)$ are defined by

$$F(f)(x) = \left\langle g(x, f(x)), \int_0^x g(y, f(y)) dy \right\rangle_H, \quad f \in L_v^p, x \in [0, \infty),$$

and

$$G(f)[h](x) = \langle g(x, f(x)), h \rangle_H, \quad f \in L_v^p, x \in [0, \infty), h \in H.$$

Then the abstract form of the HJMM equation (with the function g) in the space L_v^p is

$$dr(t) = \left(Ar(t) + F(r(t)) \right) dt + G(r(t)) dW(t), \quad t \geq 0,$$

where A is the infinitesimal generator of the shift semigroup on L_v^p . By Theorem 3.17, it is sufficient to show that there exist constants $\omega > 0$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ and $f_1, f_2 \in L_v^p$,

$$\begin{aligned} & [A_n(f_1 - f_2) + F(f_1) - F(f_2), f_1 - f_2]_{v,p} + (p-1) \|G(f_1) - G(f_2)\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)}^2 \\ & \leq -\omega \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (4.32)$$

where $[\cdot, \cdot]_{v,p}$ is the semi-inner product on L_v^p given by (see [10])

$$[f, g]_{v,p} = \|g\|_{v,p}^{2-p} \int_0^\infty f(x)g(x)|g(x)|^{p-2}e^{\nu x} dx, \quad f, g \in L_v^p,$$

and A_n is the Yosida approximation of A . We prove (4.32) in the following few steps.

Step 1. Fix $f_1, f_2 \in L_v^p$. Then by (4.12), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |F(f_1)(x) - F(f_2)(x)| & \leq \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p} |\bar{g}(x)| \\ & \quad + \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} |\hat{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|, \quad x \in [0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the last inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & [F(f_1) - F(f_2), f_1 - f_2]_{v,p} \\ & \leq \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^{2-p} \int_0^\infty |F(f_1)(x) - F(f_2)(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|^{p-1} e^{\nu x} dx \\ & \leq \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^{3-p} \int_0^\infty |\bar{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|^{p-1} e^{\nu x} dx \\ & \quad + \left(\frac{p}{\nu q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^{2-p} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Using the Hölder inequality, we get

$$\int_0^\infty |\bar{g}(x)| |f_1(x) - f_2(x)|^{p-1} e^{vx} dx \leq \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^{p-1}.$$

By the last inequality, we deduce that

$$[F(f_1) - F(f_2), f_1 - f_2]_{v,p} \leq 2 \left(\frac{p}{vq} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_\infty \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^2. \quad (4.33)$$

Step 2. For each $t \geq 0$, define the operator $P(t) : L_v^p \rightarrow L_v^p$ by

$$P(t)f = e^{\frac{vt}{p}} S(t)f, \quad f \in L_v^p,$$

where $\{S(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is the shift semigroup on L_v^p . It is obvious that the family $(P(t))_{t \geq 0}$ of these operators is a contraction C_0 -semigroup on L_v^p and its infinitesimal generator is

$$B = \frac{vI}{p} + A.$$

By [49, Theorem 4.3 (b)], B is dissipative and so for all $f \in \mathcal{D}(B)$ and $f^* \in F(f)$, we have $\langle Bf, f^* \rangle \leq 0$, where

$$F(f) = \{f^* \in (L_v^p)^* : \langle f, f^* \rangle = \|f\|^2 = \|f^*\|^2\},$$

where $(L_v^p)^*$ is the dual space of L_v^p and by [10], $(L_v^p)^* = L_v^q$. By the definition of the semi-inner product, see Definition 3.18, we have

$$[f, g]_{v,p} = \langle f, g^* \rangle, \quad f \in L_v^p, g^* \in (L_v^p)^*,$$

and $\langle g, g^* \rangle = \|g\|^2$, i.e., $g^* \in (L_v^p)^*$. Therefore, $\langle Bf, f^* \rangle = [Bf, f]_{v,p}$ and so we get $[Bf, f]_{v,p} \leq 0$. Note that

$$A_n = nA(nI - A)^{-1} = n \left(B - \frac{v}{p}I \right) \left(nI + \frac{v}{p}I - B \right)^{-1}.$$

Let $\omega_2 := \frac{-v}{p}$ and $k := n - \omega_2$. Then we obtain

$$A_n = (\omega_2^2 + k\omega_2)(kI - B)^{-1} + \left(1 + \frac{\omega_2}{k} \right) B_k.$$

Therefore, we get

$$[A_n f, f]_{v,p} \leq (\omega_2^2 + k\omega_2) \|(kI - B)^{-1}\| \|f\|_{v,p}^2.$$

By [49, Theorem 3.1], $\|(kI - B)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{k}$. Hence

$$[A_n f, f]_{v,p} \leq \frac{\omega_2^2 + k\omega_2}{k} \|f\|_{v,p}^2.$$

Therefore, we infer that

$$[A_n(f_1 - f_2), f_1 - f_2]_{v,p} \leq \frac{-vn}{np+v} \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^2, \quad f_1, f_2 \in L_v^p. \quad (4.34)$$

Step 3. Taking into account (4.14), (4.33) and (4.34), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & [A_n(f_1 - f_2) + F(f_1) - F(f_2), f_1 - f_2]_{v,p} + (p-1) \|G(f_1) - G(f_2)\|_{\gamma(H, L_v^p)}^2 \\ & \leq C_n \|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_n = 2\left(\frac{p}{vq}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_{\infty} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + (p-1)N^2 \|\hat{g}\|_{\infty}^2 + \frac{-vn}{np+v}$. Since (4.31) gives

$$C_n \longrightarrow 2\left(\frac{p}{vq}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\hat{g}\|_{\infty} \|\bar{g}\|_{v,p} + (p-1)N^2 \|\hat{g}\|_{\infty}^2 - \frac{v}{p} = C < 0,$$

there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\omega \in (0, -C)$,

$$C_n \leq -\omega, \quad n \geq n_0.$$

Therefore, (4.32) holds for any $\omega \in (0, -C)$. \square

Remark 4.22 Consider the HJMM equation in Example 4.8. By Theorem 4.21, for each $v > 0$ and $p \geq 2$, (4.16) has a unique invariant probability measure in the space L_v^p .

Remark 4.23 There are many papers on the existence of invariant measures for the HJMM equations. In addition to the already mentioned papers [53, 54], one should also list [29, 41].

Remark 4.24 It would be interesting to investigate the uniqueness of an invariant measure for the HJMM equation in the weighted Sobolev spaces. A use of Malliavin calculus could prove to be essential here. In this context, one should mention two papers. The first one by Baudoin and Teichmann [1] is about hypoellipticity for finite-dimensional realisations of the HJMM equations, whose generalisation could provide a first step in proving the uniqueness. The second one by Hairer and Mattingly [33] shows how to use the hypoellipticity for (infinite-dimensional) parabolic SPDEs in conjunction with an asymptotic strong Feller property in order to prove the uniqueness of an invariant measure.

4.5 An extension of the HJMM model

Klein et al. [36] extended the HJMM model by an additional constituent which is not absolutely continuous in terms of the maturity T . Let us fix a finite time horizon T^* and a probability measure \mathbb{Q} which is equivalent to the measure $\mathbb{P}|_{\mathcal{F}_{T^*}}$. Assume that W and V are d - and 1-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -independent \mathbb{Q} -Brownian motions. Consider the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(W(s) : 0 \leq s \leq t, V(u) : u \geq 0),$$

which is the completion of the initial enlargement of the natural filtration of W with the full path of V . Klein et al. [36] assume that bond prices are given by

$$P(t, T) = \exp \left(- \int_t^T g(t, u) dV(u) - \int_t^T f(t, u) du \right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \leq T^*,$$

where for each $T \leq T^*$, the processes $f(t, T)$ and $g(t, T)$, $t \in [0, T]$, satisfy the stochastic differential equations

$$f(t, T) = f(0, T) + \int_0^t a(s, T) ds + \int_0^t b(s, T) dW(s), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (4.35)$$

$$g(t, T) = g(0, T) + \int_0^t c(s, T) ds + \int_0^t d(s, T) dW(s), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (4.36)$$

Remark 4.25 If $g \equiv 0$, this model includes the classical HJMM framework [34].

Let us recall, see [36], that \mathbb{Q} is an equivalent local martingale measure (ELMM) if the process $(\frac{P(t, T)}{P(t, T^*)})_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is a local martingale for all $T \in [0, T^*]$. Let us set

$$\begin{aligned} A(t, T) &:= \int_T^{T^*} a(t, u) du, & B(t, T) &:= \int_T^{T^*} b(t, u) du, & t \in [0, T], \\ C(t, T) &:= \int_T^{T^*} c(t, u) dV(u), & D(t, T) &:= \int_T^{T^*} d(t, u) dV(u), & t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.26 [36] Denote by Φ the optional sigma-algebra on $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+$. Assume that a, b, c and d are $\Phi \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+)$ -measurable. Moreover, assume that ¹

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{T^*} \int_0^{T^*} 1_{\{s \leq t\}} (|a(s, t)| + |c(s, t)|) ds dt &< \infty, \\ \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t \leq T^*} (|b(s, t)| + |d(s, t)|) &< \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Then \mathbb{Q} is an ELMM if and only if for all $T \leq T^*$,

$$A(t, T) + C(t, T) + \frac{1}{2} (\|B(t, T)\|^2 + \|D(t, T)\|^2) = 0 \quad d\mathbb{Q} \otimes dt\text{-a.s.} \quad (4.37)$$

Example 4.27 Let us suppose that the process g is of the special form

$$g(t, u) = \int_0^t c(s, u) ds + W(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq u \leq T^*.$$

¹As compared to [36], we added the indicator function $1_{\{s \leq t\}}$ in the first condition below. We also believe that the second condition should be replaced by $\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T \leq T^*} \int_0^t (|b(s, t)|^2 + |d(s, t)|^2) ds < \infty$. This should be investigated further.

Assume that $c(t, u)$ and $f(t, u)$ are deterministic functions which are bounded and continuous. Moreover, f is differentiable with respect to the first variable. Assume that $c(0, T) = f(0, T) = 0$ for all $T \geq 0$. Therefore, we have $d(t, T) = 1$, $a(t, T) = f'(t, T)$ and $b(t, T) = 0$. Thus, by the drift condition (4.37), we have

$$\int_T^{T^*} c(t, u) dV(u) + \int_T^{T^*} f'(t, u) du = \frac{1}{2} (V(T^*) - V(T))^2.$$

By the Itô formula, we obtain

$$(V(T^*) - V(T))^2 = \int_{T^*}^T 2(V(u) - V(T^*)) dV(u) + \int_{T^*}^T du.$$

Therefore, (4.37) holds if and only if

$$c(t, u) = V(u) - V(T^*) \quad \text{and} \quad f'(t, u) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq t \leq u \leq T^*.$$

If the processes f and g satisfy the term structure equations (4.35) and (4.36), then the corresponding Musiela parametrization processes r_1 and r_2 defined by

$$r_1(t, x) = f(t, t + x), \quad r_2(t, x) = g(t, t + x), \quad x \geq 0,$$

should solve the HJMM equations

$$\begin{cases} dr_1(t) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} r_1(t) + \alpha_1(r(t)) \right) dt + \sigma_1(r(t)) dW(t), \\ r(0) = r_0, \end{cases} \quad (4.38)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} dr_2(t) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} r_2(t) + \alpha_2(r(t)) \right) dt + \sigma_2(r(t)) dW(t), \\ r(0) = r_0. \end{cases} \quad (4.39)$$

By the above calculations, the coefficient α_2 is equal to

$$\alpha_2(t)(x) = a(t, t + x) = V(t + x) - V(T^*), \quad t \geq 0, x \in [0, \infty).$$

We see that for a fixed $t \geq 0$, the function $c(t, \cdot)$ is at most Hölder-continuous of order strictly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ and therefore, the HJMM equations (4.38) and (4.39) need to be solved in larger spaces than the weighted $W^{1,2}$ spaces, for instance, weighted L^p spaces or fractional Sobolev spaces.

4.6 The HJMM equations with real-world dynamics driven by Wiener processes

Tappe [55] presented new results concerning the HJMM equations with real-world dynamics. He assumed that under the real-world probability measure \mathbb{P} , for every T ,

the forward rate process $(f(t, T))_{t \in [0, T]}$ satisfies the term structure equation

$$df(t, T) = \alpha(t, T) dt + \sigma(t, T) dW(t) + \text{jumps}, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (4.40)$$

where W is a (possibly infinite-dimensional) Wiener process. We did not write the jumps in (4.40) in detail since we assume that the jump terms in our case are simply equal to zero. If the jumps are zero, then Tappe's model includes the original HJMM framework. As argued in [37], switching to the Musiela parametrization [43], i.e.,

$$r(t)(x) = f(t, t+x), \quad x \geq 0,$$

leads to the partial differential equation

$$\begin{cases} dr(t) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} r(t) + \alpha(r(t)) \right) dt + \sigma(r(t)) dW(t) + \text{jumps}, \\ r(0) = r_0. \end{cases} \quad (4.41)$$

Tappe proved that in an arbitrage-free bond market, the drift term in (4.41) is given by

$$\alpha(t, T) = \sigma(t, T) \left(\theta(t) + \int_t^T \sigma(t, u) du \right) + \text{jumps}, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

where θ denotes the reference market price of risk with respect to the Wiener process W . He also proved, under some suitable conditions, the existence and uniqueness of mild solutions to the HJMM (4.41) with real-world dynamics in a separable Hilbert space.

Remark 4.28 We assume that the jumps are equal to zero. Let W be an H -valued \mathbb{F} -cylindrical canonical Wiener process. Assume that $g : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a given function and

$$\sigma(r(t))(x) = g(x, r(t)(x)), \quad x \in [0, \infty), t \geq 0.$$

Then (4.41) becomes

$$\begin{cases} dr(t)(x) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} r(t)(x) + \langle g(x, r(t)(x)), \Psi(t)(x) \rangle_H \right) dt \\ \quad + \langle g(x, r(t)(x)), dW(t) \rangle_H, \\ r(0) = r_0, \end{cases} \quad (4.42)$$

where $\Psi(t)(x) := \theta(t) + \int_0^x g(y, r(t)(y)) dy$, $x \in [0, \infty)$, $t \geq 0$.

Theorem 4.29 Assume $g : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow H$ is a measurable function with respect to the first variable such that there exist functions $\bar{g} \in L_v^p$ and $\hat{g} \in L_v^p \cap L^\infty$ such that

$$|g(x, u)| \leq |\bar{g}(x)|, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty),$$

and

$$|g(x, u) - g(x, v)| \leq |\hat{g}(x)| |u - v|, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [0, \infty).$$

Moreover, we assume that $\theta : [0, \infty) \times L_v^p \times \Omega \rightarrow H$ is a progressively measurable function such that there exist constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for all $t \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta(t, f)| &\leq C_1(1 + \|f\|_{v,p}), & f &\in L_v^p, \\ |\theta(t, f_1) - \theta(t, f_2)| &\leq C_2\|f_1 - f_2\|_{v,p}, & f_1, f_2 &\in L_v^p. \end{aligned}$$

Then for each $r_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathbb{P}; L_v^p)$, (4.42) has a unique L_v^p -valued continuous mild solution.

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